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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II. NO. 302. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1914. ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Dec. 16th "	Saloette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
30th "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1915. 2nd Jan.	Saloette	6000	Malwa ..	11000
9th "	India	8000	....	..
16th "	Saloette	6000	Morea ..	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th "	Saloette	6000	Maloja ..	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno.	6265	15th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O.Sakamoto.	4709	21st Dec.	31st. Dec.
Tsushima Maru	E. Combes	6712	17th. Dec.	23rd Dec.
HakusikaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—
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Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

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180—B7.

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ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Manchester ..	5,551	5th Jan.	
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi ..	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

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KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.
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BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

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Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
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Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Brlances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

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SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LHASA, 2,184, Sat. 19th December, *Direct.
DUMRA, 1,695 Mon. 21st Dec. 11a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.
CHAKDARA, 3,080 Thurs. 24th Dec.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHAKDARA," 3,080 tons, on Thursday, 24th December, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 20th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

19th December, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	.. ..	28th December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S. Circassia	6,722	C. F. Osborne,	2nd Jan.'15
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Silysia"	6,868	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.B.26thAprd.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	444	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	..	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	..

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
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ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
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FELICE CORNAGLIA'S
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PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,
Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort,
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P. O. Box 2034. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

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A piece of Gift-Jewellery given to a lady always remains an intimate and most treasured possession. Its sentimental value gives it lasting life in the thought of the wearer, and every body knows that what is of little use becomes naturally a stale gift. A Necklace, a Bracelet, a Ring, Earrings, Armlets, Pendants apart from articles in silver of Home-value will all find special favour but more so when the article carries distinctiveness and exquisite daintiness to make a favourite or a wearable ornament always. This refers to

GIFTS FOR LADIES

What about Gifts for men? It is not often that special announcements are possible with regard to any attention being given to or changes devoted to designs of small Knick-knacks or requirements of daily life as demanded by the male sex. On this occasion, however, we will venture to announce that we can meet demands from our present stock in quite a variety of suitable gifts. If you can afford to be extravagant, your selection will doubtless rest on something in gold and in which metal our stock will suggest many ideas. We would mention that if the gift-receiver is a busy man, MORDAN'S gold and silver PENCIL CASES, POCKET PENKNIVES, TABLE SILVER-MOUNTED APPOINTMENT SLATES, CALENDARS and Silver INKSTANDS will come in for consideration in view of the variety we are showing. There are ideas also in articles of personal adornment like SCARF PINS, SAFETY PINS, Complete TIE SETS (2 Tie supports, 2 Safeties and Scarf clip). There is, however, nothing more appreciated than a pair of SLEEVE LINKS—not the hollow reply to the demand for "something cheaper"—but the solid links which will wear a lifetime, SLEEVE LINKS on which the wearer's monogram or crest can be engraved. VEST BUTTONS will also form an attraction for many. For the economical we can supply many of the foregoing in silver.

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WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:
No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
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Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

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(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

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RESERVE FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

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Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
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ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

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Capital Subscribed Rs.19,56,000
Capital Paid up .....Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 10,60,000

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The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

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DR. H. HOLST, M.D., (Homoeopathic Physician) from Sweden, 309, Hornby Road, 11-1 and 2-4 p.m. Week days only. Chronic diseases treated (Skin diseases a speciality.) 4585

PIANIST or STRING BAND available for Dances, Concerts, etc. Apply CONDUCTOR C/o Gladman & Co., Piano Tuners and Repairers, Princess Street, Bombay. 478.

OUR XMAS SALE PRESENTS an unique opportunity. A great variety of jewellery, watches, electroplated ware, exposed at heavy reductions. A visit earnestly solicited. HORMASJI & CO. Watchmakers, Jewellers, Hornby Road, near Evans Fraser. 4769.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—Our bed rooms are situated adjoining private sitting rooms and not behind them. We have specially built them as such for free light and air. They are paved with Marseilles tile floor. Trial solicited. 4488

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' TRAINING Students having University qualifications and Accountants attached to Commercial Firms and Companies are admitted. Term from January next. For Particulars of Fees &c. Apply to The COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LTD., 53, Medows St., Fort, Bombay. 4770

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER will attend gentlemen at their residence by appointment. Telephone 2704 or by letter. H. GIAMCOMO, 58 Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Charge annas twelve. 3079

WANTED SERVICE by well educated Bengali as manager of Zamindari and landed properties in any part of India. Possessed of long experience in the line and expert knowledge of litigation. At present in the employment of a Vakeel. Apply to "LAND MANAGER, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

WANTED one SIZING MACHINE and 3 BOWL FRICTION CALENDER for cotton weaving looms.
Anybody desiring to sell the same in working order should communicate with the undersigned along with sketches with full details of makers, age, price, etc.
MULCHAND MADHAVDAS & CO.,
Proprietors and Agents Shri Satnarain
4781 Weaving Mill, Shikarpur.

WANTED the services of retired VETERINARY ASSISTANTS for duty with Supply and Transport Corps during present war. Applicants will not be enrolled or attested, nor liable to go on Field Service. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem in addition to pension they may be drawing and compensation for dearness of provisions, or compensation in lieu of rations. Applicants should state age, and where employed before retirement and be accompanied by certificate of physical fitness for duty in Cantonments.
Apply to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta. 3090

COLLEGE of ENGINEERING, POONA.
A temporary wireman is required for the New Engineering Laboratory, College of Engineering, Poona.
Applicants should have had good experience in indoor electric wiring of private residences and power stations, in erection of switchboards and dynamos and in use of instruments. None but expert wiremen need apply.
Applications, stating age and salary expected, should be sent to the undersigned (along with copies of testimonials) before the 30th of December, 1914.
H. N. ALLEN,
Principal.
Poona, 16th December, 1914.
N.B.—Applicants in Bombay are advised to interview Mr. Shiv Narayan, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, between the hours of noon and 1 p.m., (S.T.), on Monday, 21st instant, in the office of the Managers, The Punjab National Bank, Limited, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay. 4765

WANTED.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY to accompany a lady for singing one hour twice weekly. Reply stating terms, to Box No. 1106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4791

WANTED.—SECOND-HAND SADDLE complete must be in good order. Apply to Box No. 1100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4774

WANTED EXPERT MECHANICAL MOTOR ENGINEER passed European preferred. Apply with testimonials to KOORASHI BROTHERS, Karachi. 4757

WANTED on Salary and Commission young and energetic Parsees for canvassing Life Insurance Business for Bombay. Apply to the INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD., 113, Esplanade Rd., Fort. 4732

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WANTED.—Intelligent and Experienced COMPOUNDER for FIRST CLASS DISPENSARY in Bombay. Good pay. Man with experience at any of well-known European Chemist-firms preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 1101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4775

WANTED a qualified LADY SUPDTT. for Walter Female Hospital, Tonk, Pay Rs. 250—300 per mensem, free quarters and conveyance. Apply with testimonials to RAI BAHADUR LALA MOTI LAL, Financial Member, State Council, Tonk (Rajputana). 3088

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Only men with experience need apply.
B. LEICESTER,
Hony. Secretary,
Quetta Club, Ltd.
3089

WANTED from January next at LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow, a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER to teach Junior Classes. Preference will be given to a trained teacher. Salary Rs. 150-10-200 per month with free quarters, and benefit of Provident Fund. Apply by letter stating age, qualifications etc. to Box No. 1072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
4640

REQUIRED a State Surgeon. Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications and free furnished house. Those educated in Europe will be preferred. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st of January 1915, and must be accompanied by copies of testimonials and photographs which will not be returned.
THE HOME MINISTER,
Alwar State,
3051 (Rajputana).

IN THE matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the DIAMOND JUBILEE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, in liquidation.—WANTED CONTRACTORS FOR A BIG FLOUR MILL. Offers are invited for working the Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills, Delhi, or for having 2,50,000 maunds of wheat ground at the above Mills annually for a period from 1 to 5 years.
Apply sharp stating terms or for particulars to:—
H. JHAVERI & PANDYA,
4555 Official Liquidators.

WANTED.—Applications are invited from news agents, in every town in India for Agencies for the sale of "War Illustrated," "Penny War Weekly," and some 50 other well-known periodicals issued by the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., London.
Only well-established firms having special facilities for pushing the circulation need apply,
THE STANDARD LITERATURE CO., LTD.,
13/1, Old Court House Street,
4785 Calcutta.

WANTED Following Machineries:—One Lathe, about 10 ft. together with extra spare parts.
One second-hand Lancashire Boiler 24x6 1/2 ft. or 28x6 1/2 ft. complete with mountings, 150 lbs. working pressure.
One compound condensing Engine, about 200 I.H.P.
All the above to be in First Class Working condition.
Please apply with lowest quotations to—
CURRIMBHOY LALLJEE SAJUN & Co.
Carnac Bunder, Frere Road,
4777 Bombay.

APPLICATIONS for the quasi-permanent appointment of European Sanitary Superintendent for the Health Department of the Delhi Municipality, will be received by the Secretary, Delhi Municipal Committee, up to the 23rd December 1914. No one need apply who has not had Sanitary experience. Candidates must be well educated, able to ride, and have a thorough knowledge of the Vernacular. Pay Rs. 200 p. m. inclusive. Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.
J. G. BEAZLEY, I. C. S.,
Secretary,
3079 Municipal Committee, Delhi.

WANTED.

WANTED a 1st and 2nd Class MARINE ENGINEER for Ferry Boat, competent hand only need apply to Lawrence and Sons, Girgaum Road, Bombay. 4780

WANTED.—GENTLEMEN BOARDERS for a first class boarding house open and airy. Tariff moderate. Apply to Box No. 1104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4783

FOR SALE.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

BONA-FIDE SALE of furniture of the late firm of Messrs. JAFFER SHIVJI NATHOO closing their business at furniture bazaar, Chukla, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, at 2 p.m.
BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE.—A private brand new rubber-tyred VICTORIA, built to order. Price Rs. 750. Apply to—
S. N. HATE, L.C.E. B.Sc.,
72, Medows Street,
4680 Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—FREE-HOLD LAND at Harkness Road and Dongersy Road, Malabar Hill. Suitable plots can also be made. Apply to V. B. MOGRE, 13, Girgaum Back Road. 4574

FOR SALE:—Complete ELECTRIC PLANT WITH ENGINES various motors wires etc. 400 Volts. In complete working order. For particulars apply to the Proprietor Phoolchand BAGLA SPINNING MILLS COY., HATHRAS CITY. 4501

FOR SALE.—MOTOR-CAR two-seater torpedo body, 10 H. P., twin cylinder, Bosch magnito ignition, water cooled, new tyres, fully equipped, Rs. 1,500 cash. Apply to Box No. 1103, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4779

FOR SALE.—One ENGLISH PARK VICTORIA with self-acting hood and foot brake by Lucas, London on full Cee Spring, light for a single horse, as good as new, original cost £175 in London. Apply to Box No. 1102, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4778

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. 5 Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

DOUGLAS MOTOR BYKE, 1913, 2 cylinders 2 3/4 H.P., perfect condition, all accessories, Rs. 650/- near offer accepted. Apply:—
M. R. CHICHGAR,
WELLINGTON MEWS,
Fort, Bombay.
4773

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, for 12 months' with Servants' Diary, Wages Tables, numerous Household Hints, Receipts and Will Form by Gerald L. Chard at Rs. 1-8. From the Army and Navy Stores, Evans Fraser & Co., Bombay Tract & Book Society, L. M. Furtado & Co., Bombay, and The Scottish Mission Industries Co., Poon. 3040

TO BE LET.

LOWER COLABA. Gun Carriage street, Suitable to Christians. Rent Rs. 20/- Apply to KELLY & Co. Taj Building, Hornby Road. 4789

TO BE LET an AIRY BUNGALOW (Electric Light) whole or in part in the compound of "Framjee Hall," Warden Road. Apply M. C. PETIT, ESQ. 4786

TO LET.—SETNA LODGE, 20 Charni Road, Girgaum, near Allbless Baug, Top Floor. Spacious accommodation. Enquire on premises GLOBE DAIRY Co. 4731

TO BE LET a spacious airy well ventilated and convenient GROUND FLOOR of a BUNGALOW situated at the junction of Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, just near the railway station, the post office, and tram road. For particulars apply to Mr HUSSONALLY ABDOOLALLY, Proprietor, Bombay Stationery Mart, Parsi Bazar, Fort, Bombay. 4755

NOTICES

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO RATNAGIRI, MALWAN AND PANJIM AT REDUCED FARES FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

A SPECIAL STEAMER will leave Bombay on WEDNESDAY evening the 23rd December, for the above ports arriving back on Monday the 28th idem.
For fares, timings, etc., apply to the Company's offices at 120, Frere Road and at the Booking Offices at Mody Bunder, Kandewady and Parel.
KELLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th December, 1914. 4740

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

IT is notified for information that on race days a SPECIAL TRAIN will run to the following timing:—
SPECIAL TRAIN.

Colaba	dep. 2-20 p.m.
Churchgate	dep. 2-25 p.m.
Mahalakshmi	arr. 2-35 p.m.

Official race cards can be purchased on race days at the undermentioned places:—
Byculla Club.
Bombay Club.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Pyrke's Apollo Hotel.
Watson's Hotel.
Messrs. F. Cornaglia & Co.
Messrs. G. Claridge & Co.
Messrs. Kemp & Co., Byculla.
Near Jacob's Circle.
Near Parsee Statue.
Near Pydhownie.
Near Victoria Terminus.
Near Floral Fountain.
Near King's Statue.
Near Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Near Bombay Club.
and at the Race Course, Mahalakshmi.
The public are particularly requested not to pay more than 8 annas for each race card, as this is the official price of the same.
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 18th December, 1914. 4736

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No 199 of 1911. Re Noorbhai Abdul Husein & others, traded as Abdul Husein Shaik Jiwanji & Co.
No. 546 of 1913. Re Asanand Dharamdas, carrying on business at Bombay and Karachi.
No. 572 of 1913. Re Sheshmal Hansraj and others, traded as Sheshmal Sogaji.
No. 41 of 1914. Re Nanalal Bapalal traded as Nanalal Bapalal.
No. 42 of 1914. Re Ahmed Esmail Nawab.
No. 78 of 1914. Re Mohanlal Hansraj Marwadi and others, traded as Nandlal Hiralal.
No. 130 of 1914. Re Mahasan bin Abdulla bin Rajab Arab.
No. 232 of 1914. Re Nathmal Ramlal and Gangabison Ramlal, carrying on business in Bombay and Cawnpore.
No. 301 of 1914. Re Megraj Gangabur, traded as Meghraj Gangabux and Meghraj Gangabux and Co.
No. 334 of 1914. Re Gordhandas Morarji traded as Tulsidas Gordhandas.
No. 348 of 1914. Re Noormahomed Jusab Momon.
No. 415 of 1914. Re Kasan Haji Jusab.
No. 453 of 1914. Re Gulam Husein Bandeali Khoja.
Notice is hereby given that first dividends are intended to be declared in the above matters.
Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the Official Assignee of Bombay before the 11th day of January 1915.
If they fail to do so they will be excluded from these dividends.
Dated this 4th day of December, 1914.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort.
Bombay, this 4th day of December, 1914.
4630

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., (B. T.), on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1915, for the supply of Motors, Shafting, Machine Tools, Smith's Hearths etc.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc. may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 18th December, 1914.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.

AN EXTRA PASSENGER TRAIN will run from Colaba to Surat and back as follows:—
ON 23RD DECEMBER.

Colaba	Dep: 22.15
Surat	Arr: 6. 0

ON 3RD JANUARY.

Surat	Dep: 14.30
Colaba	Arr: 21.2

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between JOHN FREDERICK BRADBURY, JOHN KNOWLES, THOMAS BRADLEY and GEORGE EDWARD DOWNES LANGLEY carrying on business under the style of firm of Messrs BRADBURY & CO., has been determined as from the 12th day of December, 1914, so far as concerns the said George Edward Downes Langley and the said partnership is thenceforth carried on by the remaining partners Messrs John Frederick Bradbury, John Knowles and Thomas Bradley in the same style and firm of Messrs. Bradbury & Co.
Dated this 12th day of December, 1914.
BRADBURY & CO.,
42/48 Churchgate St., Fort., Bombay. 4713

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 4782

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

(1) The carriages of gentlemen attending the Reception at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, will enter by the LOWER GATE, WALKESHWAR ROAD, and pass out by the Upper Gate.
On arrival at the platform a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.
On departure as carriages come up the number will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.
(2) Gentlemen attending the Reception on the 19th instant in motor cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform but will be parked with other cars according to the number allotted to them.
(3) Gentlemen attending the Reception at Government House on the 19th instant in carriages or motor cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing down the lower drive when the guests are leaving Government House after the Reception.
(4) Gentlemen entitled to Private Entree are desired to note that the Lower Road to Government House being very narrow carriages have to proceed in a single line and that unless they come earlier than the appointed time there is every likelihood of their being delayed in reaching the platform.
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 17th December, 1914. 4772

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING & PRESSING COY. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders called for to-day has been POSTPONED for want of quorum to SATURDAY the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., S.T., at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.
TRICUMDAS KULIANJI & Co.,
4730 Agents.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th day of December, 1914, at 4.30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Davidas, attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Jethalal Kalidas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Hormasji Sorabji Kawarana and in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of December, 1912, the following landed property:—
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Foras land together with all buildings tenements and messuages standing thereon and situate at or near the Ripon Road, in the registration district and sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 426½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Shariffbhoy Gangji and Khoja Mulla Jan Mahomed on or towards the East by the property of Girdhar Bhimji on or towards the South by the property of Fazal Jan Mahomed and on or towards the West by the Ripon Road, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 135, 524, New No. M/13645, of Survey Nos. 270, 268, and New Survey No. 20/3554, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3877, (13), and Street No. 64L.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Davidas, attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th December, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 441.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, new designed household and office furniture, a great quantity of assorted piece-goods, horses carriages, and other sundry goods.
Furniture such as spring cushioned new-designed drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, dressing and writing tables, chest of drawers, side-boards, arm and armless chairs, marble top tables, fancy teapoys and rich carpets, etc.
The property of a European Lady:—carpets, curtains, crockery ware, cake tins, cotton mattresses, etc.
Re:—B. S. Lloyds and Co., insolvents:—14 had coins
By order of J. Saners Slater, Esq. the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the Estate of the late Bhurijan, the following estate:—
Teakwood cupboards, dressing table, che-

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—(Contd.)

val glasses, wall clocks, marbel top cabinet spring cushioned chairs and sofas, brass double cot, wearing apparels, brass and copper utensils, lamps and pictures, etc.
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the guardian of the estate of Jayntilal Ramdas, the minor:—cupboards, safe, leather bags, brass cradle, cash boxes, etc.
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the Estates of the following insolvents:—
Re:—Mahadeo Sakharam Rane, Insolvent:—Chairs, table, hand-cart.
Re:—Bhagirath Foolchand Bhanja, insolvent:—iron safe (box shaped), wall clock, Mehta box, gadlas, takias, brass ink-stands, chair and pictures in frames, etc.
At 2.30 p.m., (S.T.),
2 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office Brougham.
2 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin-office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
By order of the executor of the estate of a deceased Hindu:—
1 strong built rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and assignee of the estate of Mahadeo Succaram, insolvent, the following:—4 bullocks, 4 carts.
At 3 p.m., (S.T.).
Several second-hand gents bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE "VANDYKE STUDIO," WITH ITS PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND THE STUDIO FURNITURE.
Under instructions from Mr. Hassumbhoy Meherally Vazir and Ebrahimbhai Karmali, the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Edward Donald Pereira (Successor of P. Metzeker), traded as "Vandyke Studio," Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 21st December, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort:—
All the right, title and interest of the said mortgagor in his "Vandyke Studio," with all its photographic materials, consisting of:—
Cameras complete with slides, lenses, plates, shutters, mounts, one lot of cabinet negatives, one lot of frames with photos and without photos, and photo materials, etc., and the studio furniture, such as:—
Drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, office tables and revolving chairs, Persian carpets, photo albums, show cases, cupboards, easels, writing tables, teapoys, electric table fans, Oliver typewriter, printing frames, etc.
The above goods are on view at the Auctioneers' Rooms.
N.B.—The sale is made in exercise of the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of Bill of sale by way of mortgage dated the 28th day of May 1914, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.
The sale will be held positively on the day and at the time above stated.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th December, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLAIN-WHITE JIWAN SEED PEARLS.
Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.)
By order of Messrs. Raichand Motichand & Co. Jewellers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhaichand Javerchand & Co., Jewellers.
1 lot plain Jiwan Seed Pearls weighing about 163 chows (about 3026 cts.)
The same will be on view from Saturday.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT AGAR STREET IN MAHIM.
Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. Poonamchand Bhootaji and Kupasadaji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Tarabai widow of Rambhaw Hari, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January, 1915, at 4.30 p.m., (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises in virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage dated 9th October, 1912.
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Agar Street, Mahim out of the Fort of Bombay and admeasuring 6000 square yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 432 new No. 4216 and old survey No. 592 and new survey No. 1/1704 and which premises are assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2968 (1) and 2967 and Street Nos. 432 and 433 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East and South by public passage on the West partly by a passage and party by the cart of Shri Ganpati's Pagoda and on the North partly by the cart of Shri Ganpatis Pagoda and partly by the cart belonging to the church of N. S. de Salvador and partly by the cart of Shivdas Purshottamdas and which said premises are at present occupied by the said mortgagor and her tenants
For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of deeds etc apply to the undersigned.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th December, 1914.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that LALA HURKISSONLAL of Lahore Hindu inhabitant the Official Liquidator of the PEOPLES SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property formerly belonging to the JAFFERALLY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED all persons having any claim against the said porperty either by way of sale mortgage gift inheritance charge lease lien trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the attorneys for the purchaser at their office at No. 57 Esplanade Road Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being in the Salabatpura Division of the City of Surat in the registration Sub-District of Surat containing by admeasurement 6816 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 69 and 82 in the map marked Sheet I No. VIII and facing towards the East the road leading from Begumpura to Mehlla and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the West by the road leading to Mehlla and partly by the Chamadiawad Masjid and partly by the property bearing survey No. 83 and partly by a road on or towards the North by the road to Salabatpura Gate on or towards the South partly by the Government ground bearing No. 94 partly by the property of Fatehbai Rasoolbhai bearing No. 65 and 63 and partly by the road to Mehlla and which premises are comprised in Sanad No. 62.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being in the Salabatpura Division in the City of Surat in registration sub-district of Surat containing by admeasurement 10972 square yards or thereabouts and bearing survey No. 83 in the map marked Sheet I No. VIII and facing towards the North by the road leading from Salabatpura to Kotesufeel and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North partly by the said road and partly by the property thirdly described and bearing survey No. 92 and partly by the property firstly described and bearing survey Nos. 69 and 82 on or towards the East by the said property firstly described bearing survey Nos. 69 and 82, on or towards the South partly by the property firstly described bearing survey Nos. 69 and 82 and partly by the Chamadiawad Masjid bearing survey No. 68 and on or towards the West by the property fifthly described and bearing survey No. 84 and which premises are comprised in Sanad No. 79.

Thirdly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being in the Salabatpura Division of the City of Surat in the registration sub-district of Surat containing by admeasurement 981 square yards or thereabouts and bearing survey No. 92 in the map marked Sheet I No. VIII and facing towards the East the road leading from Salabatpura and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property fourthly described and bearing survey No. 146, on or towards the South by the property secondly described and bearing survey No. 83, on or towards the West by the property fifthly described and bearing survey No. 84 and partly by the property belonging to Nanak Panthi's Wady bearing survey No. 249 and which premises are comprised in the Sanad No. 65.

Fourthly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being in the Begumpura Division in the City of Surat in the registration sub-district of Surat containing by admeasurement 1,555 square yards or thereabouts and bearing survey No. 146 in the survey Map III and facing towards the North the road from Sura Moocha to Japa Bazar and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the said road from Sura Moocha to Japa Bazar, on or towards the East and South by the property thirdly described and on or towards the West by the property of Nanaksha's Wadi bearing survey No. 249 and which premises are comprised under Sanad No. 45.

Fifthly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground known by the name of Begum Wadi with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being in the Begum Pura division of the City of Surat in the registration sub-district of Surat containing by admeasurement 24 bighas or thereabouts and bearing survey No. 84 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property secondly described and bearing survey No. 83 and partly by the property thirdly described and bearing survey No. 92, on or towards the North by the property of Nanak Panthi's Wadi bearing survey No. 249 and which said premises have been taken on a perpetual lease under an Indenture bearing date the 1st day of June 1882 and made between Nusserwanji Darasha and Soonabai widow of Hormusji Darasha of the one part and Cowasji Burjorji Enti and Balkissondas Manchharam as Trustees of the Jaffar Alli Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., of the other part.

All the said premises firstly to fifthly above described are assessed by the Municipality of Surat under Ward No. 4.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1914.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
4789 Purchaser's Attorneys.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-0 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE MANAGER.

AUCTION SALE-

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 10-30 a.m., (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 43-45; 29-33; 27; 25B. case Nos. 254; 258; 259; and 260, 1st Nowrojee Hill Road, Building Street, No.27 case No. 53, Chinch Bunder Cross Lane.

Under i struction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 a.m., (S.T.), on the premises the materials for remove. of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 98-100; 88-90; 84-86; Case Nos. 8; 11; 12; Undria Street.

AUCTION SALE, OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, Etc., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st and TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, 1914, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, such as—one diamond ring, one Bennett's typewriter, 12 volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 1 big bale hemp ropes, one parcel canvas belts (machinery), theatrical wigs-sewing machines, brass ware, one bale kamlee, two packages caps, old clothing, one tent, etc.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th December, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of gray and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquine office shigram in good order.
1 gray Arab, aged, quiet in harness.
1 5-seated De Dion Motor Landaulette in perfectly good order, very useful for professional gentlemen.
1 motor Landaulette body.
1 3½ H. P. N. S. U. motor-cycle with accessories in good order.
1 handsome strong light vis-a-vis, suitable for single horse.
The property of an European Officer going home.
1 English rubber-tyred single seated brougham, suitable for doctors.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on account of the firm of Messrs. Jaffer Shivji Nathoo, who are closing their business sell by Public Auction at Furniture Bazar Chuckla, opposite Crawford Market, the whole of the stock in trade of their furniture shop consisting of dining tables, large and small sideboards, dumbwaiters, dinner wagons, arms and without arm chairs, drawing room sofas and chairs, chesterfield sofas, easy chairs and ottoman, drawing room new design side and corner cabinets, jardineers; single and double and cabinet fashion mirror door almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, side and pear marble top tables, dressing chest of drawers, large chenal glasses, glass door book cases, teapoys, pieces of silk tapestry and plush velvet, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

The Sale of the remaining lots of machinery, papers, furniture, books, safe, typewriter, etc., belonging to the Bombay Gazette Newspaper will be resumed TO-DAY at 2 p.m.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 19th December, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

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6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

To-morrow, Sunday at 4-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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The Charming Comedienne and Dancer, late of the Bandmann Opera Company. Miss Lennard, who has for the last two years taken the leading light comedy parts in the Bandmann Productions, will present a number of attractive items from her extensive repertoire.

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THE LIFE AND DEATH OF LORD ROBERTS

Showing scenes at the funeral of the great soldier and incidents in his life.

OUR LIGHTNING CARTOONS

This week Lancelot Speedy shows how Tommy Atkins makes himself at home in the trenches.

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This time illustrating the operations round Liege. Old, but of fascinating interest still.

THE EXCELSIOR WAR TOPICALS

Films which are coming out by the mail and show incidents in the more important operations in the struggle in Europe.

A COMEDY TO CHEER!

Another of friend Wiffles' escapades—possibly the last we shall get now that M. Prince is at the front. It is in two parts and shows the complications into which his indiscreet attentions to a pretty gipsy leads him. It is entitled "WIFFLES' LUCKY SCAPE." May we all be so lucky?

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Miss Leonard, the leading actress, plays two characters, mother and daughter, and in many scenes both characters meet and play opposite each other.

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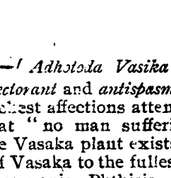

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THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion: 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E flat; Hymns 48,52,322,272; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay; Canticles—Walmsely in C.; Hymns 202,356,49; Collections for St. George's Hospital; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion aa 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Col-Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon Week days, 9 p.m Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy; Rev. Father Meore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain; Rev. H. Martindale, 11 a.m., Matins.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy; Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort. Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Evening Praise List; Psalms 103 tune 116, Paraphrase 58, tune 13; Hymns. 429, 425, 353; Special Collection for St. George's Hospital.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.—9-30 a.m United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Prea-Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Hospital Sunday; Preacher; Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal, Grant Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner; 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbord; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Rev A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Song Service,—Songs and Solos used, from 6 to 6-20 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class; 2-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m., English Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evensong Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Massess at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

On Sunday, the Society will celebrate the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. The Society's Mass will be offered at the Cathedral, Bhuleshwar, at 7 o'clock (S. T.), by His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, after which the annual General Meeting will be held in the Hall of St. Xavier's High School, Carnac Road, at 11 o'clock.

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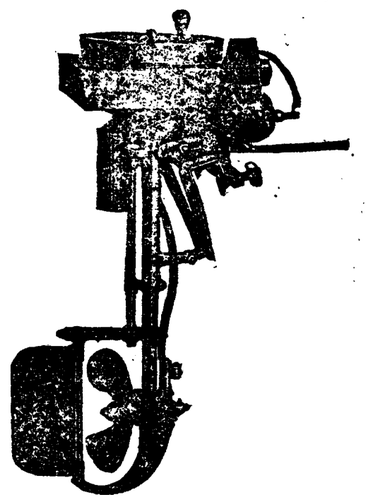
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. 180—B9.

YOU WILL NEVER KNOW

HOW FOOLISH IT IS TO ROW UNTIL YOU BUY A WISCONSIN DETACHABLE ROW BOAT MOTOR.



You don't have to own a boat to enjoy the pleasure of our motors. They slip on to any row boat in a minute. The adjustment is simplicity itself. No bending over the back of the boat—no complications of any nature—just slide out the sleeve regulating the propeller so the wheel is under water, tighten the two thumb screws to the stern of the boat—give the fly—wheel half a turn and—YOU'RE OFF.

You should choose and own a **Wisconsin Detachable Row Boat Motor** because it does most, runs smoothest and is most easily controlled and most economical in operation.

Ten Reasons Why You Should Purchase a Wisconsin Detachable Row Boat Motor.

Designed and manufactured by experienced engine builders (11 years).

Perfect Control at all speeds (easy to operate).

Perfect Balance, Non-Vibrating (means long life).

Steering by Rudder (easy landing without power).

Interchangeable Main Bearings (not found on others).

Wide Range of Adjustment (will fit any boat).

Light in Weight (easy to carry from place to place).

Guaranteed in every way (material, workmanship and operation).

Strong and Substantial (good for ever).

Nothing cheap about it—except price.

Sold by—Messrs. BATLIBOI & Co.,

49, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DO YOU WANT TO DISPOSE OF YOUR

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE?

We buy furniture, etc., at better cash rates than the market and advance money as well if required. Every kind of satisfaction guaranteed.

We stock substantial and artistic furniture of every variety for Drawing, Dining, Bedrooms, etc., and make any design to order.

We hire out furniture at most moderate rates Whole bungalows furnished at Rs. 30 and bedrooms complete at Rs. 10 and upwards.

KARIM MOOLJI & Co.

No. 36, Chakla, Bazaar,

CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY.

Latest Creation of V. Rigaud Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of this sweet scent represents the ragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

J. BARTON

F.I.O., F.S.M.C., D.B.O.A., (LOND.)

LONDON EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensure the very best results.

Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

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HEAD OFFICE:

Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Manager.

"INDIAN INK."

Published in aid of the

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SHORT STORIES by Sir George Younghusband, Irene Burn, P. C. Wren, "Subaltern", and other well known writers.

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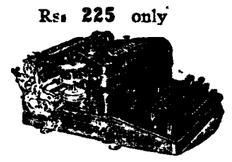

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DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

71, ESPLANADE ROAD,

NEAR CURRENCY BANK.

Please note our address and do not confound it with any other.

Our qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon with diploma from the Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital, will examine eyes retinoscopically for glasses free of charge.

We hold flattering testimonials from distinguished personages and include among our constituents such notabilities as the Honourable H. E. Rear Admiral Peirse, all past and present chief justices and puisne judges of the Bombay High Court, honourable members of the Bombay Legislative Council, members of the medical profession etc.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for all Sore Ulcerated and Weak Eyes. Price Re. 1.

An Illustrated Essay on the Eye containing useful information sent post free on application.

SANJIVANI PILLS.

BEST TONIC

BOTH FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

A full trial bottle sent on receipt of Annas 4 for Postage.

SAPAT & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

Kalbadevi Road,

BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 18.

The weather is still slightly disturbed in north-west India but no rainfall has occurred there. The conditions remain unsettled in the neighbourhood of the Andamans.

Forecast:—No great change.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 18th of December. 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. S. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	68.1	57.9	77	0.43	3.98	..
Do. (17th	76.8	63.4	78		0.36	—0.67
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	78.3	67.9	75	..	1.74	0.98
Do. (17th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.1	40.2	69	..	0.30	0.06
Rawalpindi	69.7	33.8	90	..	4.14	3.54
Lahore	68.0	37.2	91	..	1.07	0.82
Sialkot	68 4	32.9	68	..	0.02	..
Hissar	64.7	36.3	87	..	0.2[illegible]	—0.24
Ambala	66.0	44.2	61	..	0.35	0.09
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
PROVINCES—NITED U—						
Agra	67.3	40.1	64	..	0	—0.22
Mainpuri	71.0	39.1	84	..	0.04	—0.32
Jhansi	72.6	44.4	59	..	0	—0 29
Cawnpore	70.4	43.1	85	..	0	—0.37
Allahabad	73.2	43.3	85	..	0	—0.51
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobbad	71.1	41.8	58	..	0.52	0.37
Karachi	73 8	52.1	34	..	0.02	—0.09
Ajmer	67.2	42.2	56	..	0.4[illegible]	—0.13
Jalpore	70.2	41.1	40	..	0.12	—0.15
Kotah	73.6	58.1	48	..	0.[illegible]	0.01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.0	46.4	40	..	0.16	0.01
Dwarka	79.7	59.2	54	..	0.09	0.03
Veraval	82.8	61.2	47	..	0	—0.34
Rajkot	81.9	50.8	58	..	0.21	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	84.6	55.4	63	..	0	—0.21
Surat	89.3	61.7	91	..	0.70	0.56
Ahmedabad	85.0	62.6	40	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	84.8	54.1	57	..	0.06	—0.10
Nearnuch	76.7	52.8	45	..	0.45	0.24
Indore	80.1	57.1	88	..	0.85	0.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.3	58.8	65	..	0	—0.62
Saugor	77.8	55.2	54	..	0	—0 74
Hoshangabad	70.8	57.2	85	..	1.34	0.58
Khandwa	74.3	60.8	98	..	0.45	—0.15
Akola	81.7	67.6	84	0.04	0.59	—0.17
Amraoti	76.2	65.0	88	..	0.20	—0.46
Nagpur	73.8	63.7	88	0.25	2.44	1.44
Chanda	85.3	64.2	91	..	0.33	—0.53
Raipur	82.3	63.8	76	..	0.08	—0.49
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	70.5	86	..	0.18	—0.20
Ratnagiri	86 5	72.7	80	..	0.42	—0.06
Mormugao	85.9	75.3	91	..	1.43	0.35
Karwar	87.9	72.7	93	..	5.67	3.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90 4	61.7	74	..	1.78	1.36
Ahmednagar	88.5	61.3	65	..	1.66	0.77
Poona	90.4	60.5	79	..	0.56	—0 58
Sholapur	86.5	70.1	62	..	3.3[illegible]	2.12
Bijapur	87.1	69.4	63	..	2.79	1.73
Belgaum	83.3	66.0	81	..	3.77	2.11
Aurangabad	87.4	64.8	62	0.06	1.13	0.47
Nyzamabad (Indur)	87 0	66.0	78	..	0.7[illegible]	—0.04
Hyderabad	83.0	65.4	78	..	0.18	—0.79
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.9	73.7	33	..	3.45	0.43
Calicut	88.0	74.1	68	..	3.83	—1.54
Cochin	89.4	73.9	74	..	11.8[illegible]	4.31
Colombo	84.1	72.6	68	..	14.30	—1.42
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.5	71.0	84	..	0.66	—5.10
Bellary	91.5	68.8	62	..	2.67	0.60
Guddapah	90.2	69 7	73	..	2.58	—1.43
Madras	86.6	73 9	91	..	14.80	—2.37
Bangalore	83 0	61.8	75	..	1.58	—1.59
Coimbator	86.8	65.0	75	..	2.86	—1.03
Trichinopoly	88.1	71.3	72	..	4.79	—3.73
Negapatam	82.6	69.8	92	..	17.91	—4.29

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. 180—D4.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th December, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north, lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab but clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the north Punjab. Temperature is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and have cleared elsewhere. Humidity is normal in upper Sind but in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect everywhere; night temperature is also below normal in the northern half of Rajputana and in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Dwarka and Bhuj and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night in Central India West and south Gujarat but still in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.25" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the southern half of the divisoin but clear in the northern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal everywhere; day temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature continues normal at Bombay and in excess elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Night temperature continues in moderate to considerable excess; day temperature is also above normal in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks. Isolated showers have occurred in the Central Provinces. The disturbed conditions in Persia and Baluchistan have not determined any precipitation of importance in these areas and appear to be only feebly marked. Moderate cloud persists in the extreme north of the Punjab and light cloud in the south-west Punjab and upper Sind but over the rest of the north-west India and in Baluchistan skies have cleared.

Isolated showers are possible in the extreme north.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 18th December 1914 was 30.156 inches. For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 17th December 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ...	29.923 Inches.
Temperature of Air ...	77.6degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	71.9 "
Dew Point ...	69 4 "
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.764 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky could—10) ...	1.8
Maximum temperature of Air ...	85.9 "
Minimum do. do. ...	70.3 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight ...	N,E3E,WNW,NW.NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to Midnight ...	miles 108

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	HIGH WATER Depth on MH ft. in.	Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time h. m.	LOW WATER Depth on MH ft. in.
	Dec.			Dec.		
F.	18	m 0 2	30 7	18	m 6 1	19 7
		11 45	27 2		5 46a	14 0
S.	19	m 0 46	30 7	19	m 6 50	13 5
		0 35	27 6		6 21a	14 10
SUN	20	m 1 29	30 [illegible]	20	m 7 38	13 4
		1 24a	26 7		7 15a	15 11
M.	21	m 2 11	29 [illegible]	21	m 8 26	13 6
		2 14a	24 1		7 58a	17 3
TU.	22	m 2 52	28 [illegible]	22	m 9 16	13 8
		m 3 32	27 5		8 41a	18 8
W.	23	4 24	24 6	23	m 10 10	13 11
					9 24a	20 0
TH	24	m 4 12	26 5	24	m 11 8	19 6
		5 9a	24 1		10 26a	21 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
18 (Friday)	7h. 6m.	6h. 5m.
19 (Saturday)	7h. 6m.	6h. 6m.
20 (Sunday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 6m
21 (Monday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 7m
22 (Tuesday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 7m
23 (Wednesday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 8m
24 (Thursday)	7h. 9m.	6h 8m

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Dec. 2nd 11th 50-6m. p. m.; Last Quarter 10th 5 h; p.m. First New Moon 17th 8h, 5-1m. a. m. hrs, 1-7m. Quarter 24-8 5-4 8m. p.m.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. 180—15.

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to be given away free

Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?

Do you value control over others?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position an happiness?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to a vertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,

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Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,

M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Dec. 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅞—1/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£180,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2⅞unchgd
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3⅛ "
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅛ "
" " " " 6 "	5⅛ "
Interest day to day loans	1⅜ "
" 7 day market loans	2 "

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	60,000
" Exports to Great Britain	107,000
" " to Continent ..	.. ——
Futures at New York March	7.46
Previous closing price	7·35
Futures at New York May	7·66
Previous closing price	7·52
Spot Cotton at New York	7.50
Previous price	7·25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7
Previous price	7
Futures at New Orleans December ..	7.04
Previous price	6.97
Futures at New Orleans May	7.46
Previous price	7·36
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 1/2
Demand Bills	4·87 /4
Silver Commercial Bars	49¾

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 17th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion ..	72,414,000	961,000 Inc.
Public Deposits ..	43,168,000	1,834,000 Dec.
Other do.	122,736,000	1,832,000 Inc.
Govt Securities .	11,969,000	10,000 "
Other Securities .	116 482 000	1,118,000 Dec.
Notes & Gold ..	55,272,000	1,121,000 Inc

THE BANK RESERVE is 33 % of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 17th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian ..	150
" Imports	42,952
Mid. Americans	4.3[illegible] plus. 3
Egyptian F.G.F.	6.30—15
New York Official noon call March old	7,16
May new	7.56
New Orleans 10 a.m. May new	7.37

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.14—1
June-July	..
July-Aug.	4.20—1
Aug.-Sept.	..
Sept.-Oct.	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.31—1
Nov.-Dec.	..
Dec.-Jan.	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.36—1

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 16th.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. C.I.F May.-June 51+3d

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.;	47/9—3d
Linseed Calcutta Paid	46⅝
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan-Feb.; Paid	42—3d
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) unchanged Hull	6/2/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B. unchanged	£57⅜
Copper Braziers unchanged	£75
Yellow Metal unchanged	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11/7/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally unchanged.	21

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull unchanged	26

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Java Sugar unchanged	22 3-8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber unchanged	2/10
Ceylon Rubber shilling	2—1d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 18th December

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Importer.
2 bundles rupees	10,000	Bahrein	Turner M. & Co
1 " "	2,000	Abbas.	Standard Oil Co.
2 " "	4,000	Bahrein	"
21 packages sovs and rupees.	6,450 43,500	"	Sundry importers.
4 boxes gold	3,27,075	Shanghai	Yokohama Bank.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 15th Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....	32*	36,9 5
B. B. & C. I. Railway	34	39,929

* Boxes and Bars.

(Continued on page 6.)

X'MAS

Before you select your Christmas presents pay us a call and you will not regret

We place at your disposal the Finest Selection of

SILVER CIGARETTE CASES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Best Briar Pipes and Smokers Sets Cigar and Cigarette boxes

In silver, Nickel and Oakwood etc., etc., etc.

DO NOT FORGET—

WE ARE THE TOBACCONISTS OF INDIA

D. MACROPOLO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA & RANGOON.

The Treatment of

MALARIA

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ESANOFELE

Has proved Successful in Malarial Districts all over the World. Its Therapeutic Value has been endorsed by the Leading Authorities of the Age. It Cures where Quinine simply relieves.

RS. 2 PER BOTTLE.

RETAIL AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Proprietors' Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: B. G. GORIO & Co., Wallace Street Fort, Bombay.

Proprietors: FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.

Beware of spurious imitations.

PNEUMOSAN.

(Amylthiotrimethylamine)

Has stood the test of time and is now extensively used in Great Britain and her Colonies in all types of **tuberculosis.** It gives far better results than any other treatment specially in **Pulmonary,** and **Glandular Tuberculosis, Tuberculous Joints, Tuberculous Peritonitis** and **Enteritis, Lupus Vulgaris** and **mixed infections.** Not seldom acute cases too respond to its action. It may be employed with perfect safety since it does not cause any irritation locally or constitutionally.

(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times," 30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

"Some hundreds of cases have been treated so far. The instructive and interesting point about them is the short time that they were under Treatment and that they were able to return to their various business on leaving the Sanitorium. I am getting better results since using **PNEUMOSAN** than ever before. I would point out that cases in the first and second stages respond best to **PNEUMOSAN** although I have had good results in more advanced cases, but these results are not so general or so certain. One is Morally bound to take Notice of a preparation like **PNEUMOSAN** when the Patients all ask forit because they say they feel so much better from its administration and when sees the Improvement in appetite, Temperature, couch and general well being in nearly every case."

PNEUMOSAN is issued in bottles containing 20 to 30 Injections. **PRICE Rs. 13-0 PER BOTTLE.**

PNEUMOSAN can be obtained from all the leading Chemists throughout India, Burma and Ceylon or direct from:

Sole agents for India

N. POWELL & Co.,

Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Literature free on application.

DELIGHTFUL CHRISTMAS AN ITS ENJOYMENTS.

SWEET, CHEERFUL AND DELICIOUS VARIETIES NOW SUMPTUOUSLY STOCKED AT

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEATS SALOON

Halva Albums of the Decorations of "A Happy New Year," "A Merry Christmas" made to order. Also **Mascati Halva** in beautiful tins of 4 and 8 annas.

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"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND **"RED SEAL"**

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS. BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

MONEY.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bengal since 5-11-14 ..... 6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay since 20-8-14 ..... 6 ,,
Bank of Madras since 13-10-14 ..... 6 ,,

EXCHANGE.

There has been asmall to moderate enquiry for Bank remittance during the week but usance bills are not offering. Rates have kept steady and are unchanged.

Quotations:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready.	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3⅞
T.T. forward, to 21st Dec.	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m.s ready ..	1	4¼
60 d/s Japan Nov.		146¼

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs, allotments were made of Rs. 1,50,000 Demand Bills at 1s. 3 15/16d. to Calcutta, and Rs. 1,00,000 T. T. at 1s. 3 31/32d. also to Calcutta. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday morning last was Rs. 21,53,000.

BULLION.

In the local market we have had a quiet week and prices have gradually declined for ready silver. A small business has been done daily at current rates. The demand from up country is very moderate. Shipments of bar silver are now arriving by every mail. Closing quotations are as under. Bar gold is also rather easier.

Bar silver in London is 22 7/8 i.e. 1/16 lower.

We quote:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
English bar gold	24	7	0
Ready Bar silver (cum dutv) ..	69	6	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood firm and a big lot of paper was placed at Rs. 93.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) were in demand at Rs. 98.

SHARES.

There was better inquiry for shares of all sorts to-day and as a result the prices appreciably advanced.

Standards improved to Rs. 860 and Colabas to Rs. 1,270.

Finlays were in demand at Rs. 245, and Swans at Rs. 200.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares stood firm at Rs. 89¾.

Gujrat Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 101; and Upper Sind Light Railway Shares at Rs. 119 X.D.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary Shares stood firm at Rs. 83½. and Deferred advanced to Rs. 174.

Jamshed Mill Shares were placed at Rs. 97½.

A big lot of Shivrajpoor Syndicate Shares changed hands at Rs. 16½.

Bank of India Shares stood steady at Rs. 56¼ and Eastern Bank (New Issue) were in request at Rs. 61½.

In Press Shares Volkarts were quoted at Rs. 540.

BANK OF BOMBAY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office	10.66	
Public Deposits at Branches	..	12.21
Other Deposits	..	26.03
Post Bills	..	..
Sundries	.62	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	..	.13
Other Securities	..	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	..	7.34
Loans on do. do.	..	6.60
Bills discounted and purchased	..	1.09
Dead Stocks	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	..	.01
Balances with other Banks	..	.14
Sundries	.26	..
Cash	..	11.86

COTTON.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

Descriptions	Week's Receipts 1st Bales	Total since Sept 1914 Bales	Total same time last year Bales
Khandeish ..	2,799	4,109	104,555
Central India ..	101	615	14,709
Barsee and Nagar	1,021	2,687	27,230
Berar	3,473	28,934	81,830
Central Provinces ..	4,986	15,174	45,9 1
Total Comaras ..	16,630	51,519	274,225
Dholleras ..	61	4,064	23,817
Broach ..	74	99	1,648
Compta and Dharwar .	Nil	4,122	44,454
Westerns ..	576	2,715	15,071
Bengals (N.W.Provinces)	15,921	57,176	312,136
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	370	580	18,224
Sind ..	296	7,017	10,342
Persian ..	Nil.	21	134
American ..	Nil.	Nil.	2,180
Egyptian ..	47	291	437
Other sorts ..	Nil.	788	251
Total ..	33,977	135,992	703,919

Wind hurts your eyes. Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. 180—C18

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1914.	Bales. 1913.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week .	33,977	99,364—	65,387
Receipts from Sept. 1st. to 17th Dec. ..	135.992	703.919—	567,927
Shipments for the week Europe ..	11,297	17,462—	6,165
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	17,310	18,747—	1,437
Total ..	28,606	36,209—	7,602
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 17th Dec. ..			
Europe ..	69,472	261,592—	192,121
China ..	5,588	7,452—	1,864
Japan ..	142,752	149,336—	6,584
Others Ports ..	1,749	5,010—	3,216
Total ..	219,606	423,891—	204,765
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	8,600	7,292 plus	1,308
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	20,017	22,819 —	2,802
Total Exports from Bombay by G.I.P. Rly from 1st Sept. to 5th Dec. 1914.	5,336 bales.		
B. B. & C. I. Rly from 1st Sept. to 5th Dec. 1914.	Nil.		

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1914 ..	680,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1914 to 17th Dec. 1914	135,992
	815,992
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1914 to 17th Dec. 1914	219,606
	596,386
Less afloat in harbour	28,617
	567,769
Less estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	245,000
Stock in Bombay in all hands on 18th Dec. 1914.	322,769
Difference since last week ..	..— 28,510

Fluctuations have occurred in the Home markets during the week, the result being that Liverpool is about 5 points higher, New York (to yesterday) 17 to 20 higher and New Orleans (also to yesterday) 16 to 17 points higher.

Regarding the near future of the markets there is some difference of opinion, but we maintain the views which we have expressed in these columns, viz. that should we at any time see easier markets and prices decline somewhat, purchases on scale down for Jan.-Feb. 1916 at about 4d., say commencing at 4-15 to 4-20, will prove a really remunerative investment in the long run. Cotton is now being sold at a price which does not nearly cover the actual cost of production, or as an American firm puts it—"cotton is now on the bargain counter." This season's crop will no doubt be a large one, but we may take it for granted that the American farmer, with his experience of the effect of the abnormal values ruling under exceptional circumstances this year, will see that the area planted next season will not produce another bumper yield. Wheat, which under any circumstances will be required, will be a better crop than cotton to grow next year. In the event of the war being over in 1915, which is by no means improbable, cotton will boom. Buying cheap American cotton is not a speculation, it is an investment.

As regards forward business in the local market exporters have been quiet and done little business, but, the bazaar has been moderately active owing to speculators covering. Reports of rain in the Central Provinces and Berars, coupled with a scarcity of sellers, caused prices to advance about Rs. 5 early in the week. Slight fluctuations have since taken place, but on the whole the tone of the market has been steady. This morning good Broach opened steady at Rs. 175½, with other rates in proportion. A moderate business has been done daring the week in Oomras descriptions and Bengals for December and January and in good Broach March. Some transactions are also reported in Bengals and Khamgaon Akola for March delivery.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand both for old and new crop and prices all round are steadier. Exports and Mills have been buyers. Receipts into Bombay continue small. During the week rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and Berars, varying from about three qaurters of an inch to over two inches. Arrivals will be delayed in some markets, and this will reflect on receipts here later on. We understand that some of the mills which have been closed will reopen in January. Many of the mill hands are returning to Bombay.

Closing Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 178	Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 166	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 163	,,
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 160	,,
Fine Dhamgaon Pulgaon	Rs. 158	,,
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 156	,,
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 154	,,
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 141	,,
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 129	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 127	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 129	Dec.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 123	Jan.

Rates have advanced during the day. There has been a fair enquiry and export houses and the bazaar are buying.

LOCAL YARNS.

There has been little business passing in this market during the week, but the tone remains steady and prices are unchanged. Small sales of 10s. are reported at previous prices, and there has been some enquiry for 6½s., but higher counts remain almost neglected. The China markets are quiet.

Exchange at Hongkong, Rs. 133.

Exchange at Shanghai, Rs. 168¼.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat:—The market for ready white Karachi and hard descriptions has been steady with a moderate business passing. New Crop has advanced sharply during the week owing to a good inquiry by exporters. A fair business has been done at rising prices. At the close the tone of the market is at our quotations.

We quote:—

Wheat:—

Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 7-5-6 R.T.
White Delhi Ap. May ..... Rs. 6-10-0 R.T.

Linseed:—This market also shows an improvement. There has been a good demand for ready and holders have been firm and gradually advanced prices.

We quote:—

Linseed:—

Ready ..... Rs. 7-3-0 B.T.

Rapeseed:—Prices are steadier owing to a better demand and small stocks.

We quote:—

Rapeseed:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-2-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ..... Rs. 8-12-0 B.T.

Tilseed:—We have no change to report in this market. There is little doing.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 38-0-0
Mimbara	Rs. 40-0-0
White Khandeish	Rs. 41-0-0

Poppyseed:—The market continues quiet and inactive.

We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 7-11-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—The market is steadier with a fair demand for ready.

We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 6-1-9 B.T.

Cottonseed:—Quiet but steady, moderate business.

We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 3-0-0 B.T.

Mowraseed:—Early in the week a sharp advance took place owing to a better demand and small stock, but the high prices asked checked business. At the close the Market is firm.

We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 4-9-0 B.T.

Groundnuts:—The market is steadier.

We quote:—

Dec. Jan. ..... Rs. 32-0-0

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

	Bales.
Cotton	33,977
	Cwts.
Wheat	20,886
Linseed	4,046
Rape, Rai. etc.	1,017
Gingellyseed	10,014
Poppyseed	17
Groundnuts	9,716
Castorseed	5,863
Rice	36,430
Myrabolams	7,348
Cottonseed	33,273
Mowraseed	13,639
Gam	2,306
Jowar	14,710
Maize	437
Barley	1,169

Summary of arrivals of Cotton Produce and Principal Food-Grains. inBombay.

	Since 1st Jan. 1914.	Same period last year.
Cotton	2,984,920	2,913,910
Wheat	2,622,881	7,718,191
Linseed	2,089,113	4,527,984
Rape. Rai. etc.	701,491	1,091,044
Gingellyseed	966,088	2,082,817
Poppyseed	177,330	406,120
Groundnuts	826,018	1,156,127
Castorseed	1,413,793	2,136,249
Rice	4,716,542	4,732,888
Myrabolams	857,489	612,528
Cottonseed	4,602,685	4,336,275
Mowraseed	171,636	639,526
Gram	723,788	959,744
Jowar	1,526,103	860,067
Maize	12,109	10,150
Barley	82,287	240,857

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip Gl	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Coy's brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p.	
Snowflake Brand 150° Amer .	6	0	2	per case
White Rose Brand 150°	5	12	2	,,
Chester ,, 75°	5	2	2	,,
Devo's Imp. Brt. ,, 76°	5	0	2	,,
Monkey ,, 125°	4	15	2	,,
Tiger ,, 125°	4	15	2	,,
White Camelia in tins ,, 125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Bulk in tins ,, 125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Elephant Bulk without tins ,, 125°	3	12	0	per 6 Imp.Gl
Camel in tin ,, 125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products:—

Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	as.	0
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2tin	5	4	0
,, ,, Firefly ,, ,, ,,	5	1	0
,, ,, Chaker per two tins. ..	4	6	0
,, ,, ,, per 8 gallons ..	3	12	0
,, ,, Victoria per two tins ..	3	11	0
,, ,, ,, per 8 gallons ..	3	1	0
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, ,,	0	3	0
Candles per pound	0	4	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 18.

Ferrara	Feathers	Abadan, Nov. 30
St. Michael	McCurdy	Mauritius, Dec. 5
Kirkaswald	Williamson	Sourabaya, Oct. 28

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 18.

King Edward	Sampson	Durban.
Umta	Babb	Galle.
Locksley Hall	Gardner	Port Said.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday:

City of Madrid	Dick	Calcutta
Heim	Eriksen	Colombo
Hyndford	Horne	Bahia Blanco
Elysia	Kinnard	Glasgow

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Dandolo (to arrive)	for	Calcutta.
,, (s.s.) Bizarro	for	London.
,, Ferrara	for	Persian Gulf.

S. S. City of Madrid:—The steamer City of Madrid, 3,134 tons, Captain J. Dick, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Locksley Hall:—The steamer Locksley Hall, 2,310 tons, Captain A. Gardner, sailed yesterday from Port Said, with ballast.

S. S. Heim:—The steamer Heim, 757 tons, Captain Eriksen, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ferrara:—The steamer Ferrara, 717 tons, Captain T. Feathers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, which port she left on November 30, with ballast.

S. S. St. Michael:—The steamer St. Michael, 2,418 tons, Captain J. McCurdy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, which port she left on December 5, with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S. S. Kirkoswald:—The steamer Kirkoswald, 2,458 tons, Captain F. Williamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya, which port she left on October 28, with a general cargo.

S. S. Umta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umta, 3,491 tons, Captain T. P. Babb, sailed yesterday for Galle, with ballast.

S. S. Hyndford:—The steamer Hyndford, 2,775 tons, Captain J. Home, will sail to-day for Bahia Blanco, with ballast.

S. S. Elysia:—The steamer Elysia, 4,002 tons, Captain J. Kinnard, will sail to-day for Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S. S. Oriental:—The P. and O. steamer Oriental, with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Monday the 21st instant.

S. S. Persia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, with the Homeward Mails of the 12th instant, arrived Aden at daybreak on Thursday, the 17th idem.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Friday, December 18th, 1914.

Hatumet	Peters	Muscherjee & Co
Helm	Eriksen	F. F. Campbell
Inveraa	Adam	R. G. Baldock
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani & Co
St. Patrick	May	K. Nixon & Co
Wakasa Maru	Etsumo	N. Y. K. & Co
Earl of Farfar	Henry	T. M. & Co
Peking Maru	Yamdue	N. Y. Kaisha

VICTORIA D K

Clan Ross	Clark	J. F. & Co
Ceylon	Andersler	W. & A. G. & Co
Frienfe's	Hocking	W. & A. G. & Co
Hokkai Maru	Otamura	O. S. K. Co
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. Morrison
Paluncotta		M. M. & Co.
Sikh	Elliott	T. M. & Co
10 & 11 Tsushima Maru	Combes	N. Y. K.

H. W. P. D.

Sarasvati...443	Nolda	Bo. S. N Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Amazon	Bezzo	
Calthness	Rikland	W. & A. G. & Co.
City of Madrid	Dick	K. N. & Co
Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co.
City of Manchester	Scoble	K. N. & Co
Castalia	Breuel	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonia		P. & O. Co.
Cannizario	Smith	
Delemoor	Taylor	T. M. & Co.
Elsie	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor di Diu	Abon	Purshotum & Co.
Glenaig	Morrison	T. M. & Co
Hyndford	Horne	M. M. & Co
Havenals	Venus	A. Yule & Co
Linga	Outbush	M. M. Co.
Meteor	Bommersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairn	Lassen	K. N. & Co.
St. Patrick	May	K. N. & Do
Sildra	Bryn	Bo. Co
Taiyabi	Cottrell	E. E. C. & Co
Umballa	Buswell	M. M. & Co
Umaria	Elton	M. M. & Co
Virawa	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Wearside	Pick	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester (s) 100 bales cotton waste, 25 bales hemp, C. Peraj and Co.; 56 bales hemp, J. Rastumjee; 2,240 cwts. linseed cake, Breul and Co.; 162 cwts. teelseed cakes, 625 cwts. groundnut cake, The New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills.

Castalia (s) 385 bales cotton fly, 300 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 960 cwts. linseed cake, 1,600 cwts. cottonseed cake, Breul and Co.; 3,620 cwts. linseed oil cake, 800 cwts. teelseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.; 1,560 cwts. linseed oil cake, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Circassia (s) 1,129 cwts. groundnut and kardee cake, 2,005 cwts. pure groundnut cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co.; 10,206 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia (s) 49 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 400 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 500 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co.; 396 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 62 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 548 cwts. turmeric, 300 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.; 10,000 cwts. jinjilly seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia (s) 12,000 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 2 bales cow hides, N. Kassum; 24 bales woollen carpets, 6 cases cotton piecegoods, King, King and Co.; 50 cwts. khismiss, S. Cooverjee and Co.; 115 cwts. turmeric, 2 cwts. cardamoms, 13 cwts. black pepper, 50 cwts. dry ginger, M. A. Kayum; 120 cwts. indigo, 8 cwts. cardamoms, King King and Co.; 125 cwts. khismiss, T. Narpal; 45 cwts. fish maws, J. M. Rahimtoola.

Freienfels (s) 400 cwts. salt petre, The Bombay Co.; 3,700 cwts. bone meal, 732 horns and hoofs, Hollingshurst and Co.; 69 bales cow hides, Allen Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Cannizaro (s) 14 bales hemp, J. Rastumjee.
Elysia (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Orseolo (s) 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Hokkai Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Hokkai Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 9 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

T. Sushima Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 1,300 cwts. hides fleshing, Bessho and Co.

Wakasa Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 500 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 152 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAGASAKI.

T. Sushima Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

T. Sushima Maru (s) 500 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, Tata, Sons and Co.; 150 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.; 24 cwts. sharkfins, 6 cwts. coriander seed, 37 cwts. khismiss, 22 cwts. aloes black, 62 cwts. kharia khar, 4 cwts. gum Arabic, G. Porshottom; 500 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

Wakasa Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakasa Maru (s) 24 cwts. indigo, G. Radhakisondass.

Wakasa Maru (s) 300 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 800 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 400 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.

Nubia (s) 500 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 400 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Peking Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—58 cases silk yarn, 23 cases cotton yarn, 115 bales cotton goods, 20 cases camphor oil, 2 cases silk goods, 720 cases cassia, 601 bags green beans, 575 cases canned salmon, 1,579 cases sago, 1,590 bundles rattans, 178 bales strawboard papers, 283 cases glass bottles, 10 cases glass chimney, 30 bags 5 bundles patch leaves, 8 cases mace, 652 bags betel nuts, 41 bags nutmegs, 24 bags sticklac, 2,579 bags white rice, 100 bags arecanuts, 223 cases 56 half cases 19 chests tea, 1,667 pieces planks.

S. S. Sikh from Sorabaya, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—25,991 bags sugar, 3,034 baskets hardmolasses, 430 bags molassenits, 1,305 bales cotton, 263 bags coffee, 50 bundles cardamoms, 40 bales senna, 20 drums arrack, 108 half chests tea, 20 pieces jarrah wood planks.

S. S. Cannizaro from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co.—200 tons coal, 190 drums phenyle, 187 drums solignum, 115 drums shipbrand blending oil, 420 drums shipbrand boiled oil, 504 drums turpentine, 30 drums turpentine substitute, 50 drums coal tar, 1,670 drums 5 cases disinfectant, 733 drums linseed oil, 400 barrels alum, 5 boxes varnish, 3 boxes 145 cases 269 kegs paint, 47 cases colour, 101 bales 116 rolls paper, 130 casks red ochre, 168 cases biscuits, 1,686 cases figs, 300 cases currents.

THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been instructed by H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs to convey to all who have so kindly subscribed or sent clothes, etc., to the Red Cross Fund, the deep gratitude of the Government of H. M. the King.

The distress of my countrymen is indeed great, but I can assure that such evidence of sympathy, coming from so distant a part of the British Empire tends, to a great extent, to ameliorate their sufferings.

I will not fail to thank here publicly the Bombay Branch of the Ex-Soldiers' Society of India and Burma, whose Members organised, in aid of my fund, a dance, in the Town Hall on the night of the 11th ultimo. The Secretary of the Society has, just handed to me the handsome sum of Rs. 4,075-9-0.

According to the letter received from H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Havre, I beg to inform the generous contributors to my fund, that the money collected will not only be dedicated to the Red Cross, but will also serve to alleviate the sufferings of the Belgian refugees.

Thanking you in anticipation for kindly inserting this letter in your valuable peper.—I have etc.,

ROBERT CHAIDRON,
Consul for Belgium.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

LADIES DEPOT OF MADRAS WAR FUND.

INVITED FOR EQUIPPING HOSPITALS FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

Lady Pentland announces that the Ladies' Depot of the Madras War Fund has been invited by the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association, to take part in the work of equipping hospitals which are being prepared for the Indian troops returning from the front and particularly from the Persian Gulf and East Africa. These hospitals which will have a total of 1,600 beds will be grouped at 12 divisional centres. One of these centres is to be Secunderabad, where arrangements are now being made for a hospital of 100 beds. The Ladies' Depot of the Madras War Fund has undertaken to supply those articles not provided by the Government, for two 50 bed units.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE WAR FUND,

Colonel Windham, Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, has remitted a donation of Rs. 5,734-10-9 from the States in Western Rajputana to the St. John Ambulance War Fund. This is one of the handsomest donations which have been received by the Indian Council.

The St. John Ambulance Headquarters for the winter have been established in a commodious flat in the Khyber Pass Buildings, The Mall, Delhi. The premises have been lent to the Association free of all rent by Khan Sahib Haji Buksh Ellahie, C.I.E., principal of the firm of Buksh Ellahie & Co., Army Contractors, Queen's Road, Delhi.

PORT WINE VINTAGE FOR 1914

When there is such an element of doubt as to the extent to which wines will be forthcoming from the countries at present involved in the European conflagration, it is to be noted with regret from the vintage report recently issued by the well-known vignerons—Messrs. Feuerheerd and Company of Oporto—that, although the weather condition as a whole were favourable, there is a very heavy shortage in the crop in the Douro district, from which the main output of Port wine is effected. In addition, there were considerable losses arising from a severe attack on the vines of mildew and although the grapes that were gathered were in a perfect state of maturity and good wine may be expected, the total output it is estimated will be little more han half of an average year. In the South of Portugal the promise of quality is again good whilst the quantity in that part, is ample, Messrs. Feuerheerd supplied the only Port wine which was used at the celebrated banquet given by the President of France at the Elysee to H. M. the King-Emperor last year.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DARING BURGLARY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector De Burgh charged nine Purdeshis in connection with the robbery that recently took place at Dadar.

The case for the prosecution was that last week the accused entered a hut occupied by a *dhobi*, named Durga Purna, residing at Bhoiwada, Mahim, and after beating Durga and his wife, removed ornaments. As, they were making off with the ornaments, Durga caught hold of one of the burglars, and eventually succeeded in securing him, with the assistance of neighbours. Subsequently the other accused were traced and arrested.

The accused were remanded in police custody.

"EYE-SPECIALIST" SENTENCED.

WOMAN PATIENT LOSES THE SIGHT OF ONE EYE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Gulam Hyder Punjabi, an "eye-specialist," was charged with causing grievous hurt to a Mahomedan woman named Idanbai. Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Gulamali Mulji, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused.

The complainant's story was that she had something wrong with her right eye, and her husband, on the advice of a friend, sent her to the accused, who practised as an eye-hakim at Bhendy Bazaar. He undertook to cure her within two hours, for which he said he would charge Rs. 30. Then, it was further alleged, without the complainant being told or knowing what really was going to be done, and while she was under the impression that he was only going to examine her eyes, the accused performed an operation on her right eye-lid with a pair of scissors. The accused sewed-up the wound with a needle and ordinary sewing thread. Four persons held her whilst the operation was being performed. The eye subsequently got worse, suppuration set in, and she lost the sight of that eye.

Dr. Banaji, who was subsequently consulted by the complainant, was examined as a witness. He said the pair of scissors with which the accused admitted having performed the operation, looked more like a dirty, rusty tin-cutter or lamp wick trimmer than a surgical instrument.

Dr. Prabhaker deposed to the same effect. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he had performed the operation with the complainant's consent, that it was properly performed according to the Indian method, and that he was competent to perform it, inasmuch as he had performed a large number of such operations successfully.

Witnesses for the defence deposed that the accused had cured them by operating on their eyes.

The Magistrate said the accused, was not a qualified man but a quack. The most ordinary precautions, such as using proper instruments for the operation, as well as for protecting the eye-ball during the operation, disinfecting and sterilizing, and using antiseptics, were entirely neglected, with the result that the poor woman lost the only eye that was in fairly good condition. There was no evidence to show that the accused performed the operation according to any recognised Indian method. The accused deserved to be fairly severely punished, and his career of doing harm to poor, ignorant people should be cut off with a heavy hand.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused, to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 150, in default, two months' further rigorous imprisonment. The amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

GREEK TOBACCONIST FINED FOR ASSAULT

Stetio Peter Marcello, a Greek, proprietor of a cigarette factory at Bandra, appeared before Mr. Dabholkar, Resident Magistrate, to answer a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to Shivdas Bhajan, a Purdesi milkman.

The milkman's complaint was that one evening he had just come out of a Parsee customer's house, after delivering milk, when the accused, who was the customer's neighbour, demanded milk from him. The *dudwalla* said he had not sufficient milk to sell, whereupon the accused, it was alleged, without any further provocation, mercilessly beat him with his fist.

Khan Bahadur Dr. Dadina testified to the character of the injuries, and the duration of time taken for their treatment.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 25-12, awarding Rs. 10-12 out of the fine to the complainant as compensation.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & CO.

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station.

77, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY.

MAXIMUM Isurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI J.P.
Managing Director,
67, Apollo Street. Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer Salsette due, noon.
Bombay Races: First Extra Meeting, 3-15 p.m.
Elysium Skating Rink, Cruickshank Road, Opening Night, 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 21.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 2 p.m., (B. T.).

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

In fond and loving memory of Thomas John O'Leary, who died at Lonavla, on the 19th December, 1912.

God called him home, it was His will,
But in our hearts he dwelleth still;
His memory is as dear to-day,
As in the hour he passed away.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Dec. 14.

454. Enrolments.—Europeans of British Nationality and of good Physique and character are required for enrolment in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery for Actual Military Service in Bombay. Apply personally any time B. V. A. Head Quarters, No. 6 Berrack Block Colaba. (Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R. A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

Dec. 19.

1033. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending December 26th:—
"A" Coy. Wednesday at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
"B" Coy. Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
Recruits and Reserve. Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.
Khaki Shirts, and Shorts and Helmets must be worn on all Coy. parades.
"C" Coy. Wednesday at 6-15 a.m.
"D" Coy. Tuesday at 7-15 a.m. and Thursday at 5-45 p.m. at Telegraph Qrs. Waudby Road. Dress. Uniform, Drill Order with helmets.
"E" Coy. Wednesday, Company parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. prompt. Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order, with helmets. Motor Cyclists Section. Until further orders are issued, this Section will parade with "E" Coy. on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for Infantry Training. Motor bicycles not required.
Signallers.—Until further notice, cyclist Signallers will parade on Monday, Thursday and Friday at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-15 a.m. prompt. Dress.—Mufti.
"F" Coy. Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Coy. As notified in the Gymkhana.
Companies to be instructed in subjects laid down in Schedule of Training for weeks 1 to 7 inclusive.

1034. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday the 20th Inst.—"E" Coy. Class Firing.
Monday the 21st Inst.—Any Coy. Class Firing.
Tuesday the 22nd Inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday the 23rd Inst.—Any Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

1035. Appointments.—Officers,—Captain J. E. B. Hotson took over the temporary command of "D" Coy. from Wednesday December 16th.
2nd Lieut. A. W. Puttick, is temporarily attached from the 18th Instant to "C" Coy. in addition to his duties with the Motor Reserve. Major T. S. Novis, I. M. S., having been transferred to the Bombay Light Horse is struck off the strength of the Corps.
Captain S. A. Powell, having been transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles is taken on the strength of the Corps.

1036. Extract from Brigade Orders dated 16th December 1914 is republished for information:—
No. 339.—Volunteers. In accordance with with Govt. of India Army Department Notification No. 66 H. of 5th August 1914, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles are called out for Actual Military Service and training.
No. 344. Furlough and Leave—Volunteers. The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India:—Lieut. H. B. Murray, from 15th January 1915, to 14th January 1916.

1037. Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "K" Coy. from this date:—
No. 7656 L/Cpl. G. Sutherland to be Sergeant and No. 7602 Cadet F. Morris, to be Corporal.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rikes.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this afternoon the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Tugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 2-30 p.m.

Patriotic March ..."Carry on"!... Ord Hume.
Overture ..... "Raymond" .....Thomas.
(a) Gipsy Serenade ..... "El. Saludo" ..... Ancliffe.
(b) Two Step ..."Get out and Get under" ... Abrahams.
Selection ....."The Girl who didn't" ...Eyslar.
Valse ..... "Destiny" ..... Baynes.
Parisian Sketch (1). "Demoiselle Chic" (2) "Bal Masque" Fletcher.
Selection ..... "Hullo Ragtime" .....Hirsch.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana to night beginning at 6 p.m.:—

March ..... "Secoars" ..... Wanderwell.
Melodie ..... "Un pen D'amour" ... L. Silem.
Valse ..... "Miramar" ..... R. Soutini.
Selection ... "The Girl in the Taxi" ... Gilbert.
American Sketch ... By the Swane River" Myddleton.
Two Steps ..... "Every body's doing it now Berlin.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of the passengers booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer Salsette sailing, to-morrow:—
Mr. Keith Seth, Mr. F. Brayne, I.C.S., Mr. H. Chandre, Mr. M. Pratap, Mr. Kadir Abdul, Miss Brock, Mrs. Walton, Mr. J. W. Sellars, Miss Blackesley, Mr. B. B. Murray, Mr. K. Kabbur. Mr. D. A. and Mrs. Khare, Mr. Wilson, Mr. T. B. Hart, Mr. H. C. F. Meyer, Mrs. Barratt, infant and nurse. Mr. N. J. Bourke, Mrs. B. M. Brandon, Mr. A. K. Chandra, Mrs. Green, 2 infants and nurse, Mr. E. de M. Humphries, Miss F. E. Humphries, Mrs. Deepchund Javeri, and infant, Mrs. Lorimer, Mr. J. H. Martin, Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. A. E. F. Orchard, Mr. P. M. Pascall, Miss G. Ward, and Mrs. Wilkinson, infant and nurse.

FIRE I THE STREAM.

A fire broke out in the coal holds of the s.s. Delemoor a vessel lying in the stream, three days ago, but the fire was brought under control by flooding, yesterday.
Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., were the importers of the coal which has been disposed of to local dealers.

ARYA DHARM PARISHAD.

The Seventh Arya Dharma Parishad and the 3rd Arya Manila Parishad will be held at Surat during Christmas Holidays from 24th to 28th December. The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Swamishri Vishveshwaranandjee and Mr. Dayabhai Kalyanjee Desai, of Surat, will preside on each of the three days' proceedings.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Thursday was 58, the total of the corresponding day of 1913 being 78 and that of the year previous 89. There were no cases of either plague or small-pox on Thursday, but one attack and one death from cholera were reported. The total number of rats caught was 2,212, only one out of which was found to be plague-stricken. It had been caught in Mandvi.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The report of the working of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital during October 1914 shows that the total number of patients admitted during the month was 95. These with the patients remaining over from the previous month brought the total under treatment to 150. Of these 29 were discharged cured, 33 more left relieved or of their own accord, 10 died and the remaining 78 were still under treatment at the end of the month. The total number of patients treated freely was 99, while the rest paid fees ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 10. In all Rs. 2,574-15-0 were realised in receipts during the month, while the actual working expenses of the Hospital came to Rs. 6,826-2-8, the average expense per head per day being Rs. 2-11-0.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 17th December 1914, at 15 29/32d. and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

		Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total
		£	£	£	£
Total Amount of tenders received.	Bills ..	60,000	324,000	10,000	394,000
	Telegraphic Transfers. ..	10,000	..		10,000
	Total ..				404,000
Total Amount accepted.	Bills ..	60,000	324,000	10,000	394,000
	Telegraphic Transfers.. ..	10,000	..		10,000
	Total ..				404,000

LAHORE PRESS SEARCHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

On a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Lahore, the Superintendent of Police to-day, searched the office of the "Hindu," a vernacular local daily and the Union Steam Press, where the paper was printed. It is alleged that the press was printing objectionable literature.

DERAILMENT ON NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the North-Western Railway at Ludhiana, wires at 3-55 p.m., from Phillour that four bogie carriages of the 42 down passenger train was derailed at mile 6-6 between Ludhiana and Kila Raipur at about 3 a.m., this morning. Transhipment of the passengers has been arranged as the line is blocked. It is hoped that through communication will be restored by this evening. No one has been injured.

CODED CABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Government has permitted the use of seven public codes for messages to be transmitted in code language, but queerly such messages are not allowed to be exchanged between places in India. The reason of such prohibition is not apparent especially when coded cables can be sent to and from India on one side and the United Kingdom on the other. I should also feel thankful if anyone could enlighten me as to which is the most economical of the seven codes allowed?—Yours etc.,

MERCHANT.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has forfeited to His Majesty the leaflet entitled "Tracts for Rangoon: Welcome to Territorials," printed at the American Baptist Mission Press, bearing the signature of J. Cowen, leader of the Social Purity movement, as it has a tendency to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India. The leaflet deals with matters referring to the segregated area for prostitutes in Rangoon and alleged neglect by Government in taking action in connection with the social evil question.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

VISIT TO INDUSTRIAL HOMES.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, paid a visit to the Salvation Army King Edward VII Industrial Home at noon yesterday.

Their Excellencies were received by Major Gore and Capt. Micklethwaite. They spent more than half an hour in thoroughly inspecting the Home, and made many inquiries about the inmates. They were obviously much satisfied with the way in which the Home is conducted.

The Home was opened in 1910 by Lord Sydenham, the idea of it being to relieve destitution. Destitute people are taken into the Home and fed and clothed, and work at waste paper sorting. The men are kept at the Home for some time, and the authorities endeavour to find them suitable employment. Only recently four men were sent to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, whence they went to the front. Since the opening of the Home, 607 men have been admitted, and 583 passed out. Of these 180 found employment, 65 were returned to their parents, 150 were arranged for, and sent to the other cities, five died, and a few were discharged for breaking the rules. At present there are twenty-five inmates in the Home, and all the domestic work is done by the men themselves.

Their Excellencies subsequently paid a visit to the Strangers' Home, and thence went to inspect the Government Workhouse. They spent nearly an hour in inspecting these institutions, and then motored back to Government House.

In the evening their Excellencies inspected the hospital ship Madras, which is lying in the Alexandra Docks. Hear too they made a thorough inspection of the ship and were quite satisfied with the arrangements made for the comforts of the wounded.

Their Excellencies at night attended a show given at the America-India Cinema, in aid of the War and Relief Fund. Their Excellencies were, on arrival, received by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Pestonji Mehta, proprietor of the America-India Cinema. An excellent programme was arranged for the occasion, which was much appreciated by a full house. The proceeds of the show will be forwarded to the War and Relief Fund.

ALLEGED FALSE PASSPORT.

"MEXICAN MAJOR'S" VISIT TO BERLIN.

At Bow-street Police Court on Nov 14 before Sir John Dickinson, Horst vonder Goltz, *alias* Bridgman Taylor, a smartly-dressed young man described as a major in the Mexican Army, was charged with failing to register himself, and was remanded for a week.

Mr. Muskett, who prosecuted on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, said that the prisoner was at present under the very gravest suspicion of the Foreign Office the Admiralty, and the police in relation to matters other than those connected with the charge now before the Court. He (Mr. Muskett) had been requested by the authorities not to make any further statement than was necessary to support the present charge. Inquiries were being made about the prisoner's career, and he might have to answer other charges at a later stage. It was not known what his real name was, but when he was charged he gave a typical German name and said he was an officer in the Mexican Army. So far as could be ascertained, it was fairly clear that on October 29 last he was in Berlin, for there was an endorsement on his passport to that effect. His passport further showed that on October 29 a sum of $30 was advanced to him at Berlin by an official, but it was not yet known whether the latter was a German or a representative of the United States Consulate. Another endorsement on the passport showed that on November 2 last a further sum of $15 was advanced to the prisoner at The Hague. That might also have come from the United States Consulate.

Those facts went to show that the prisoner came to this country as a pauper, and when arrested he had only a few shillings in his possession. He arrived at Tilbury Docks in the steamship Batavia on November 4 last, and there was not a shadow of doubt but that he came with a false passport in a false name. His passport appeared to have been issued in Washington on August 29, and was in the name of Bridgman. Taylor. He arrived in this country in suspicious circumstances, and would never have been allowed to land if the facts had been known to the officials. Very late on the evening of his arrival on November 4 the prisoner went to Buecker's Hotel, Finsbury-square, and then set about a variety of matters which he (Mr. Muskett) did not desire to deal with at present.

Detective-Sergeant McGrath, of Scotland Yard, gave formal evidence as to taking the prisoner to Scotland Yard. On being asked there if his name was Taylor or Von der Goltz, he replied, "Taylor; but how came you to know I am Von der Goltz?" In answer to the charge he said, "I am not an alien enemy: my papers in Holland will prove that." He had in his possession a Washington passport, some other papers, 2s. 6d.

The prisoner was remanded in custody for a week.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

The enterprise of the Olympia in securing a very long film 30,000 feet in length, called "Lucille Love, The Girl of Mystery" has drawn crowded houses every night this week to see the first section.

The second instalment of 6,000 feet will be commenced to-night, and this portion is full of highly interesting and sensational incidents exceptionally well portrayed.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

SARDAR PHEROZE DASTUR'S EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. H J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Prof. P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, Secretaries of the Conference, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," and Mr. P. J. Marzban, Editor, with defamation.

Messrs. S. G. Velinker and J. H. Bhabha, barristers, and Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Messrs. Pocha and Co., solicitors, appeared for the complainants; while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji were for the respondents.

Sardar Pheroze Hoshang Dastur, Dewan of Rajpipla, and lately Second Presidency Magistrate, examined by Mr. Velinker, said he was Chairman of the second Zoroastrian Conference. The policy of the Conference was to avoid all controversial questions, and this policy had been adhered to at all the sittings of the Conference. The Conference as a body had never considered the "Juddin" question. Sardar Dastur Kaikobad performed certain ceremonies at Rangoon, with which the Conference had nothing at all to do. The Standing Committee of the Conference never discussed the question. Before Dastur Kaikobad, who was his cousin, left Poona for Rangoon, witness knew nothing at all about the "Navjote." Witness read some articles about the controversy in the "Jam-e-Jamshed." After the controversy had started, he spoke to the first respondent twice or thrice about it. The writing in the "Jam-e-Jamshed about the controversy attracted his attention, and he spoke to Mr. Marzban about the attacks on Dastur Kaikobad but not about those on the Conference. Mr. Marzban replied to him that he was doing his duty and expressed no surprise at the apperance of the matter in the paper. Witness said to Mr. Marzban that the attacks on Dastur Kaikobad were getting vulgar day by day and that they were quite unbecoming a paper like the "Jam-e-Jamshed," to which Mr. Marzban replied that he was doing his duty. Mr. Marzban never let him know that he had no direct influence on the policy of the paper, but at the same time he often told him that he had left the editorial management to his son and that he did not wish to interfere with it. Witness remembered having attended a private meeting at Sir D. Davar's bungalow, when the two respondents were present. The other side complained that the feelings of the community had been hurt, and suggested that Dastur Kaikobad should express his regret for that and give an undertaking that he would not offend the community again. A letter was drafted to Sir D. Davar and the second respondent took a leading part in settling the draft. The first respondent only made suggestions to bring peace. Dastur Kaikobad's letter was to appear in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and the "Sanj Vartman" and the two papers undertook not to attack Dastur Kaikobad any more. This was undertaken by the second respondent for the "Jam-e-Jamshed." Witness drew an inference from what Mr Jehangir Marzban told him and from his general conduct that he had followed the controversy regarding the "Navjote" ceremony and had read the articles and contributions in his paper on the subject. He studiously avoided discussing the matter at the meeting because he knew that the feelings of the parties were sore on the subject, and they had come there to settle the matter. He was anxious to bring about a settlement and suggested the ways in which they could compromise and meet on equal terms.

Mr. Velinker said this was the complainants' case.

Asked by the Magistrate, if he wished to say anything about the evidence of Sardar Dastur, Mr. Jehangir Marzban said he did not read the articles when they were published, and that he had not read them up to now. As to the words "doing his duty" he could not exactly remember at such a distance of time what he had said, but if he had said anything at all about that, it must have been about the paper doing its duty. He could not possibly have said otherwise, because he had nothing to do with the matter.

CHARGES FRAMED.

The Magistrate framed against both the accused a charge of defamation as regarded the article appearing in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of the 16th April,—in the alternative, one of abetment against the first respondent and in addition a charge against the second respondent in respect of the article of the 20th and 22nd April.

Both the respondents pleaded not guilty.

Sardar Pheroze Dastur, cross-examined by Mr. Payne, said it was his opinion that "Juddins" should be admitted into the community. He held that opinion strongly and it was shared by a large number of respected and respectable members of the community.

Mr. Payne: Would you think it derogatory to your character to be accused of holding that opinion?

Sardar Dastur: No. On the contrary I glory in that opinion.

Do you think that a person accused of holding that opinion would consider it derogatory to his character?—No.

Witness further said it would not be disgraceful or dishonourable for the Conference to advocate that opinion. A person accused of holding that opinion would not lose caste. A large majority of the Committee were against admitting "Juddins," and they considered the admission of aliens as dangerous, not to the religion but to the community. In their opinion, those, who advocated the admission of aliens, were dangerous to the community, Ignorant classes mixed up religion with communal questions.

Is it not a fact that a very large number of educated Parsis are against admitting aliens?—No.

Mr. Payne asked witness to look round where several persons were sitting in the Court, and remembering that they were educated men, holding high University degrees, asked if witness still adhered to his opinion?

Witness: There may be other causes for that.

Witness further said he knew some educated people who held the opinion referred to by Mr. Payne, but it was not a very large number. He had not such a low opinion of educated Parsis as to think that the majority of them held that opinion. The argument of the majority of the community, but not of the educated classes, was that a mixture of races would be harmful to the religion. He had never heard of educated men propounding that argument. But if they did so, he would not say they did it without sincerity. He would say that they did so without a clear perception of the question. The first respondent spent most of the hot season out of Bombay, though he occasionally came to this city. He was at Matheran in April but he was probably in Bombay, when the funeral, at which witness talked to him about the attacks on Dastur Kaikobad, took place. Witness believed that he had often told him before the controversy started that he had left the editorial management to the second respondent. At the meeting at Sir D. Davar's residence, no undertaking was asked from the first respondent about not publishing any more attacks but he said he would see to it. There the second respondent was recognised as the editor, but those present thought that the first respondent influenced the policy of the paper. The "juddin" controversy had raged also in the "Parsi."

Other evidence was recorded and the further hearing was adjourned till Monday.

ALLEGED POLITICAL MURDER.

TRIAL AT CHITTAGONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

Mr. Wares, Joint Magistrate of Chittagong, is engaged in hearing what is known as the Sadarghat political shooting case, in which Aditya Nath Dutt is charged with having shot dead Satyendra Nath Sen.

Mr. B. C. Mitter, Standing Counsel, after shortly opening the case examined Nagendra Nath Sen. The witness said that he was a police informant. He became a member of the Dacca Anusilian Samity and gave information to the Police regarding the working of that Samity and its members. He was a witness for the prosecution in the Dacca conspiracy case. After the conviction of the accused in that case several attempts were made to kill him. He came to Chittagong in May and remained there for sometime. He knew Aditya from his infancy. On the 19th June on which day Satyendra died he saw Aditya at Chittagong. In the evening of that day the witness went to Sadarghat. He went to a cycle shop and at about 7-30 he left that shop with Bijoy and Satyendra. When they came to a baker's shop, he heard hurried footsteps. He looked behind and saw Aditya aiming towards witness's head. He lowered his head and ran towards the left when he heard a loud report of gun. He ran and found three persons pursuing him. He entered a shop. Subsequently he found that Satyendra was hit.

Several more witnesses were examined after which the case was adjourned.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

CHARGE AGAINST A CALCUTTA FIRM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, the hearing was resumed of the charges of trading with Germany in contradiction of the Royal Proclamation, alleged against Gunpat Roy and Co., general merchants, Calcutta.

The Advocate-General said that since the last hearing the Post Office censors had intercepted and forwarded to the police letters addressed to the accused from their Genoa agent, in which the latter intimated he had forwarded the cases of mica to a firm in Berlin and had received a cheque in payment.

Counsel added that while the present trial was going on, one letter must have escaped the censor and reached the accused.

The case is adjourned.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT DUM-DUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

A boiler explosion occurred at the Dum Dum station yesterday afternoon resulting in serious injuries to the gas porter. One of the generating engines exploded damaging a lot of machinery and smashing a spare engine. An attendant was hit by the flying debris and was removed to the hospital in a precarious condition. Some gas took fire and ignited the cross bridge but the flames were quickly got under. The damage is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

On Thursday Lord Pentland performed the ceremony of inaugurating the new Madras water works at Kilpauk.

The annual conference of the Anglo-Indian Empire League will be held this year at Lucknow on the 29th, 30th, and 31st instants. Mr. Abbott will preside.

The Bengal Presidency Athletic Association sports which were to be held in January next have been abandoned owing to a number of regiments having left for the front. Only 28 entries have been received for the Indian Golf Championship. If there be no material increase the meeting will be abandoned.

THE GIANT GERMAN HOWITZERS.

AN OFFICER'S IMPRESSIONS.

An officer in a Lancer regiment has written two letters from the front, one dated November 3rd and the other November 6th, which have been published in the "Morning Post." In them he gives one of the most realistic descriptions yet received of the effect of the giant German howitzers, much as has been written about those now famous engines of war. He says:

"With all this infantry work we have been doing things are a bit mixed. As cavalry we go on patrol and screen our advancing infantry, and then we have outpost duty at night. For some time past we have been getting up at unearthly hours of the morning to go into trenches. There we stay for twelve, twenty-four, or thirty-six hours, and when relieved we probably have to rush off somewhere to help someone else, and so on and so on. We have just been going through an awful battle, and our doctor, such a nice chap, has just died of wounds. We have lost lots of men too. As we were dead beat we were moved at length last night some five or six miles from the firing line for a rest. We ate until we nearly burst and then slept. We got up at eight o'clock and were just going to have breakfast when the order 'Saddle up' came along, so off we rushed and here we are now, in a field, in support."

THE GERMAN HOWITZERS.

"After I had written the above we had a frugal lunch of bread and bully beef and then we moved off, wandering from place to place, ever nearer the fighting line, during the afternoon. The next day shelling went on all round us and we had two or three hours of hell. It is the only word for it. During the whole of that time, without a moment's respite, we were unmercifully shelled with high explosives from the German 'Jack Johnson.' These shells vary very much in their effect. The particular size they were using against us make a hole in the ground from five to six feet in diameter and about four feet deep. They scream as they pass through the air, the sound growing louder and louder as they approach, and the noise of their explosion is deafening. Imagine an o'd steam-roller to be lifted about 300 feet in the air and dropped through a glass roof on to a cobble yard below and then the bits flying round and hitting the surrounding windows and walls, and you will have some idea of what it is like. The ground shakes for a long way round and the air commotion hits you and shakes your head and stomach. During this bombardment we were lying idle in our trenches with nothing to occupy our thoughts. I don't think I was particularly frightened, I am too much of a fatalist for that, but, with nothing to do or think of, one cannot help listening to each shell as it draws near and wondering whether one will be hit or not. With a roar it screeches overhead, and then crash! and one is deafened, and shaken up. And this lasted for nearly three hours, without a second's peace. I must say I felt a wreck after it all and beastly sick, and so did everyone else in the regiment. It was raining in torrents all the time too, which made things worse. We passed a miserable night, being so wet and cold that we could get no sleep."

MR. KIPLING AS A "SPY."

TERRITORIAL WHO WANTED TO ARREST HIM.

An amusing incident of a march in Kent is related in the following letter received in Bolton from Cycle-Sergeant F. C. Callis, 5th Loyal North Lancashire Territorials, in training at Sevenoaks:—

"Our battalion turned out in full marching order and proceeded to our usual practice ground, Knole Park. The cycle section marched in the rear of the column, and an ordinary-looking man came to me and asked me a lot of particulars about the battalion. He told me he had seen a lot of soldiering in his time, and said he must confess that our men struck him as being about the smartest on the march he had ever seen outside Regulars.

"He asked me for so many particulars about them, and also about their billets, that I thought I should detain him as a sort of spy. I excused myself and rode off to the head of the column and informed one of our majors as to the nature of the conversation, etc., and took the man later to he said major and then left him and took my section on road-finding.

"An officer of ours stopped me to-day and laughingly asked me if I knew whom I had tried to put under arrest. I answered in the negative and he told me it was no less than Rudyard Kipling."

A MORAL WAR.

At bottom, the German thinkers, while they claim to be entirely objective, are led astray and dominated by a theory—subjective, metaphysical, and consequently false—of the part played by force in the government of men and the evolution of societies, says Miss Emile Corra in "The Positivist Review." In their criminal calculations, these engineers of war have too exclusively taken account of brute force: they have neglected the moral and spiritual factors: they have not foreseen the revolt of outraged dignity, the indignation with which gratuitous outrage in the end inspires the most peaceful, the heroic patriotism which the love of independence excites in some, the exaltation of all those civic feelings which now rise up against them which give the valiant the courage of lions and make the cowards brave, feelings which those who fight as automata never experience. In every case, force, which they cherish and adore as the invincible enemy of right, has here turned against their odious designs; it has put itself at the service of right, and it is right which will in the end issue victorious from this titanic struggle. That is why, despite the horror war inspires in us, we must bless this war. It is a defensive war, a war of deliverance, a war that is moral and civilising.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, December 19, 1914.

WINTER AND THE WAR.

It seems well-nigh impossible for anyone enjoying the mild cold weather of India to picture what the armies in the field are undergoing at the present moment from exposure to the terrible rigours of a northern winter. In London one seldom experiences the same degree of cold as at Paris; Brussels again is far colder than the French capital; indeed the Low Countries by their very nature are open to the biting east winds that sweep down the German Ocean, and render Holland and Belgium sometimes colder than countries farther north. A large area has been inundated in Belgium; later on these artificial lakes will be frozen over, but in the meanwhile they are merely huge cisterns of ice-cold water which in the course of operations will assuredly have to be negotiated by our Allies and the enemy. During the autumn the trenches have been bad enough. There is nothing so demoralising as lying in a soaking ditch, wet to the skin and unable to move an inch. But even then an ingeniously excavated dug-out can give some measure of creature comfort to those who are condemmed to long waits before an advance. But no dug-out can exclude the frost and the blizzards, and to light fires in the trenches is merely to invite attacks both from artillery and aircraft. Night after night the men will have to freeze, and as more than often happened during the Balkan War and in the Crimea, when the moment arrives to advance hands will be too dead to manipulate a rifle! It may be that Kaiser William like that other tyrant whom he so feebly impersonates will be crushed finally not so much by the blows of his foes as by the icy hammers of Thor. It is a strange and unhappy coincidence that the lines of battle stretch across the most bitterly extreme zones in Europe. Glancing at the map it seems as though some infernal genius had purposely arranged that the temperate belt should be avoided. The French advance through the Vosges will not be unlike the march of Napolean across the Alps to Italy. Extremes of cold and heat are the order of the day in this part of France, and the passes must already be choked with snow. Another difficulty in campaigning, both in this part of France and in the eastern theatre will be the crossing of the rivers. When the bridges have been blown up and huge blocks of the frozen snow, miniature icebergs, go floating down stream it is as difficult to ford them as it is to build pontoons across them. In Poland the blocks of ice that are borne down the Warta and the Vistula, where so many battles have been raging during the last few months, are often ten to thirty tons in weight and no engineering skill can hope to overcome this difficulty. Boats, even if available, or rafts could not hope to weather such waters; especially as the currents of both the rivers of Poland and France set strong. Cracow, lying within the shadow of the Tatra group of the Carpathian Mountains, endures severe spells of cold with intervals of drenching showers of rain from November to the end of February and the middle of March. Should this town be beleagured for any length of time, it will surely be the scene of one of the most terrible sieges in the world's history. But the worst part of the campaign will be in the north-eastern corner. Here in East Prussia and on the boundaries of the Baltic Provinces one comes across the coldest climate in habitable Europe. Not only will the rivers in these parts offer the difficulties to which we have referred but also the marshy nature of the country, interspersed as it is with myriads of little streams and lakes of varying size, will present almost insurmountable obstacles to the operating commaders. In a way these marshes and lakes, in some cases having small forts on their shores, are the natural defences of this part of the Kaiser's empire, and many a time they have been the subjects of conflicting theories and heated arguments in the Prussian General Staff. It is interesting to recall that General von Hindenburg, who has commanded the enemy's operations in this region, first rose into prominence and public notice owing to these lakes and fen-lands. A decade ago a fierce controversy raged in high military circles in Berlin as to the advisability of draining these parts. The stoutest opponent of the idea was von Hindenburg, but nevertheless the Kaiser gave into the majority, but the work was never carried out owing to the opposition of the Reichstag to the expense. At the time the war broke out von Hindenburg held a command in the west, but the War Lord, mindful of this officer's theories about the strategic value to Germany of these lakes and fens, gave him the eastern command, and be it said to the General's credit that he proved the soundness of his views by decoying our northern allies into the endless maze of bogs and then defeating them. But that was in autumn and conditions will have changed by now in favour of the Russian. As the larger number of the troops in Poland and East Prussia come from Bavaria and south or west Germany they will certainly not be able to stand the rigours of the low temperature as well as the Russians, all of whom are inured in every part of the Empire to stand extremes cold. At this time of the year the best physique, will be the greatest asset in a nations struggle, and British soldiers, who as athletes have no equals, should give good testimony now of those powers of endurance for which they are so renowned. There are days and weeks ahead when war news will be scarce, and sometimes it may seem as though there is no war, but those whose mission it is to be anxious watchers should bear in mind that winter campaigning is always slow. Frozen rivers, unnegotiable passes, unpassable roads and fields must render advances slow, if not often impossible. Nevertheless, we can console ourselves with the fact, and it is a highly important one from the military point of view, that when by the time the snows have melted and our men are beginning, in common with the enemy, to feel the natural reaction that must follow their fatigne, Great Britain will have new armies numbering ultimately two millon men to put in the field, fresh from their training and in the flower of fitness. In this way we shall have a long pull over both our friends and foes and this will tell its own tale when the trees are in bud again. It was the boast of the Huns that they would be in Paris before the fall of the autumn leaves. It may be that the Allies will be in Berlin, before the fall of the autumn leaves next year.

Notes of the Day

Raids and Recruiting.

Some time ago, precisely after the first raid on the East coast, "Truth" pointed out that a few more such raids were required to give recruiting the necessary fillip. This appears to have been the case, for to-day's telegrams show that the zest for recruiting is such that London has taken on once more the guise she wore in the early days of the war. No doubt, Berlin will be so edified that she will soon assist Lord Kitchener with another raid and receive the attentive services of John Jellicoe in due reward. War has recently appeared such a long way off to the average Briton in London that, apart from the somewhat puerile Zeppelin scare, there has not been much to remind him that within a hundred miles his country is fighting the greatest battles in the history of mankind, in company with her gallant Allies against a very ungallant church-sacking "tribe." Great Britain should feel grateful to the good Admiral Tirpitz for having diverted her young men from that patriotism which feeds on music-hall enthusiasm to the nobler kind that finds life in service and self-sacrifice.

Turkey and Greece.

There still seems to be no end to the dangerous follies of the Turks. Hardly having satisfied Italy and given her cause to place whatever construction she desired on the Hodeida incident, the Sublime Porte hastens to inflame the Hellenes by passing the death sentence on a Greek officer for espionage. The Athens Government has threatened to break off diplomatic relations should the sentence be carried out and this will again fan farther afield the lurid flame of war. The question arises, what action will Bulgaria take if war opens out between Greece and Turkey? She has not forgiven or forgotten Salonika and Cavalla and of recent times she has been on ultra-friendly terms with Enver Pasha. The latter lately gave to Bulgarian officers the right to walk across the frontier in uniform! Such histrionics go a long way in the Balkans, but whether they go as far as aiding Turkey in a world-war, and inviting all the risks that such a course involves, remains to be seen.

Bulgaria and the War.

The anxiety which was formerly felt regarding the attitude of Bulgaria, has been allayed by the definite announcement, which she made sometimes ago, that she would take no sides. At the end of the second Balkan War she emerged from the conflict with her finances shattered, and her manhood decimated in the fierce struggle. Her armed neutrality at the present juncture was a source of great anxiety to her rivals around her, for all her former friends deprived her of something or other when she had fallen. The finances of Bulgaria are now in a very good condition. The tobacco crop this year is stated to be nearly thirty per cent better than the last year's, and her other agricultural produce also is plentiful. A portion of last year's crop, on account of the prohibition of export, has also remained unsold in the country. But the prices of foodstuffs have gone up on account of speculation, and the Government have now taken steps to fix the prices at a reasonable level. As everywhere, there was also a moratorium for three months, and the State had to ask the Russsian and French Governments to wait for sometime for the payment of debts due to their respective banks. But otherwise there is no reason for anxiety, as the Government have announced that they have deposited with the Banque de Paris, at Paris, the full amount of interest and principal of the loans now due, and that the Bulgarian Government bonds will be paid on due date on presentation.

Turkish Women and the War.

For the first time in modern history Turkish women have taken an important part in public demonstrations. The scenes which were enacted at Erzeroum, when women throwing up their veils and rending their garments, compelled the troops, who had been sent to quell the riots, to retire, is unique in the annals of the guarded realms. It appears now that despite their reputation for lack of intelligence, a baseless notion, the women of the Ottoman Empire are endowed with more wisdom than their husbands and brothers. This is quite possible to anyone who has studied modern Turkey. A few years ago M. Pierre Loti, the eminent poet and novelist of the French Academy, startled Europe by his revelations in "The Disenchanted," a volume dealing with the tremendous advance which had been made by Turkish women, till to-day they could rank with their compeers in the West. This of course applied to the ladies of the upper classes in the towns and the grand seigneurs in the country. While the women have been so feverish in adapting the culture of the Occident, the Turk himself is content to remain in spirit true to the philosophy of his ancestors with the deplorable result that there is no more gullible man in Europe to-day than he. What the Germans have done in the diplomatic world the various nationalities of the Near East have been doing for centuries.

Queen Victoria and a Turkish Ambassador.

When the late Faud Pasha was accredited to the Court of St. James he succeeded in winning the regard of Queen Victoria to a greater degree than any of his predecessors or those who succeeded him. On one occasion when the Sick Man's pulse was lower than usual Her late Majesty sent for the Envoy and said: "How is it Pasha, that your country which has for neighbours the seats of Europe's noblest civilisations of ancient and modern times, has not succeeded in attaining its social and political morale to the same level as those who surround it?" The Minister replied "Our neighbours and their habits will never influence for the good of my country, until the barrier between the Hamenlik and the Selamlik has been broken down and the ennobling influence of women felt in every branch of social and political life." The awakening of Ottoman women began long ago. To-day they are figuring conspicusly.

German Novelist's Opinion of the British.

At a time when the whole German nation is busily engaged in abusing the British for the part Great Britain is taking in the war, it may be interesting to know what a German novelist thinks about the Britisher. Gustav Frenssen is the foremost novelist in Germany now living, and in his latest book "Peter Moor", the hero, who is a naval lieutenant, speaking to some of the recruits, in sight of the English coast, expresses himself thus:—

We seamen have of the English a very different opinion from that held by our landsmen: we meet them in all the ports of the world and we known that they are the most honourable of all men. Behind those high chalk cliffs yonder lives the foremost people of the earth, distinguished, prudent, brave, united and rich. But what of us? We have at all times possessed one of their qualities, one alone,—bravery. We are slowly acquiring another—wealth. Shall we ever attain the rest? That is for us a question of life or death. . . ."

Football and Volunteering.

A great deal of controversy has been aroused in England as to whether football matches should be continued at the present time when men are needed for the Army. The War Office has now declared that it is unpatriotic to continue professional games. Mr. Tennant, the Under-Secretary of State for War, is further of opinion that professional players should find employment in the Army instead of their usual occupation. This, of course, is sound enough in its way, but why put professional football on a different phase to other entertainments which are going on as usual, particularly the theatre and racing? It must be remembered in this instance that primarily football is a poor man's game. Football has given great impetus to athletics in general, and although from the utilitarian point of view the sights of thousands and thousands of men watching the game may not be very laudable, still from the health point of view of the submerged population it is an important factor. The "Daily News" complains that, while a demand is made for the stoppage of football matches, no hints of this kind are given in regard to the amusements of the rich. There is some ground for complaint in this. The journal goes on to say that it is a positive economy of the nation's forces to keep a balance of temper as well as to maintain its sanity and good temper.

War Stories by Soldiers.

The wonderful battle stories sent home to their families in the form of letters by the soldiers fighting at the Front, which have been appearing in the press from time to time, to the great entertainment of the reading public, are, it is interesting to note, to be collected in book form under the title of "The War Stories of Private Atkins." This praiseworthy effort is due to the "Daily Chronicle" and the book will be brought out by the well-known publishers, Messrs. George Newnes. Some of the stories are remarkable literary products, and are very thrilling, giving side-lights on realistic events by the "man on the spot" which the more considered, but rather bald official statements have always lacked. Thomas Atkins has proved in this war not only that he is a good fighter but also a good writer, and there can be no doubt that the book will be awaited with great interest, and will justify that the events make a "stirring tale of great deeds done for a great cause in spirit of simple duty and gallant gaiety." The stories are so collected that they will bring out all the salient characteristics of the British soldier, from gaiety to heroism and tenderness. They are plain, unadorned word pictures, written immediately after the fights have taken place, and will present a first-hand sketch of the soldier as he is on the battlefield. Read in conjunction with the official despatches they should form a valuable guide to the war. The language will be Tommy Atkins' without any touches to garnish the narratives.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor will give a dinner to the Bombay Municipality on Wednesday, the 13th January, at Government House.

His Excellency the Governor intends, at the reception to be held this evening at Government House, Malabar Point to present.—

(1) The badges of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to Messrs. P. R. Cadell and P. G. Messent;

(2) The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the 1st Class to Mr. Tribhuvandas Narottamdas Malvi and of the 2nd Class to Miss Emma Tudball and Assistant Surgeon G. A. Deane;

(3) The King's Police Medal to Mr. Robert MacTier;

(4) The sanads and badges of their titles to the Hon. Divan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, Khan Bahadur Bomanji R. Anklesaria, Rao Bahadur Raghunathji Nicchabhai Tatya and Rao Bahadur Sripat Vishnu Khaskar.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 18.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Benjamin Holloway is appointed Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, vice Major-General Birdwood resigned.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Arbuthnott has resigned the Indian Civil Service.

The following officers of the Indian Medical Service temporarily revert to military duty:—Lieut.-Col. J. Eutican, Major H. A. Williams, Captain R. Kelsall and Captain L. A. H. Lack.

Lieut.-Col. J. Gould, I.M.S., is appointed sub-pro. Deputy Director-General during the absence of Brevet-Col. B. G. Seton.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Sir H. L. Stephen and Mr. C. Russell cease to be Fellows of the Calcutta University.

Mr. K. S. Caldwell is nominated an ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

Lieut.-Col. A. Gwyther, I.M.S., is posted to Bengal.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. Lethbridge, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, reverts to military duty.

Lieut.-Col. W. C. R. Stralton is posted Political Officer-in-Charge of the Ex-Amir Yakub Khan.

Major H. A. K. Gough reverts to military duty.

Lieut.-Col. L. Impey on return from leave resumes his appointment as Resident at Baroda.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. Chalder officiates as Deputy Traffic Manager, North-Western Railway.

Mr. E. S. Christie, Executive Engineer, is appointed Superintendent of Works, Sara-Serajgunge Railway.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Dr. G. H. K. Macalister becomes Pathologist, Muktesar Laboratory.

Mr. R. V. Norris is appointed as Physiological Chemist, Muktesar Laboratory.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. P. Henderson, Superintendent, Agra Office, is temporarily posted to the Bombay Office, vice Mr. G. W. Talbot, transferred to the Engineering Branch.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Alfred Haldane Hicks is appointed Sub-Lieut. in the Indian Marine.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 18.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of officers:—

To be 2nd Lieutenants, Cavalry Branch.—H. Smallwood, J. W. H. Bradshaw, R. P. Hawkins, K. C. Duff, J. F. Follit, C. H. Q. McConnell, A. M. Mawley, F. N. Powell, T. R. Liversey, and P. G. F. Pranty.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, Infantry Branch.—D. Aqlward, R. S. Thomson, R. L. Cuscaden, E. D. Garral, C. E. St. John Radcliffe, H. N. Irwin, D. H. Barnes, D. L. Jenkins, A. W. Thomas, H. M. Gordon A. H. B. Walling, E. M. Hughman, R. N. D. Broad, C. A. Shanan, J. M. Mathews, H. R. M. Mac Millan H. A. Dubois, E. M. Walker, F. A. Faithful, H. O. Wiggins, C. A. A. Dunning, A. G. A. Dunning, R.M.S. Barton, A. R. Waddams, T. O. H. Bates, H. L. Hill, L.D. Wilson, C.A. Muirhead, W. T. Pigot, C.P. Cornish, L. F. Duncan, L. M. Stewart, E.P. Johnson, S. W. Biden, T. C. Thorn, J. G. Duncan, A.B. Aitken, W.P. Rogers, H. L. Kerr, G.M.R. Vaughan Shechau.

The appointment of Michel Cuthbert Taylor as 2nd Lieutenant in the infantry branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is cancelled.

SIR JOHN FRENCH NEVER YET WOUNDED.

The writer of "The Life of Sir John French," just issued at a popular price by the Aldine Publishing Company, tells us that Sir John's one hobby is hunting; but, although he has had one or two accidents while chasing the fox, he has never been wounded when in pursuit of the enemy When one considers that Sir John took part in the Soudan campaign, and fought throughout the arduous Boer War, it must be admitted that this immunity from shot and shell is very remarkable. It seems characteristic of great leaders, for neither Xpoleon nor Wellington was seriously wounded throughout their long and arduous campaigns. The same authroity tells us that the Field-Marshal is called in the Army "Silent French." At Aldershot he once had occasion to reprimand a private. "Old French don't bark a bit," said the soldier in question to a friend, "but don's 'e bloomin' well bite!"

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

PROTECTORATE OF EGYPT.

THE PUBLIC AND THE RAID.

A PHILOSOPHIC ATTITUDE.

INTERNAL DISORDER IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

It is officially announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate. The suzerainty of Turkey is thus terminated. Sir Arthur MacMahon has been appointed High Commissioner.

The reasons for the German raid on the north-east coast of England are analysed in a London message. The silent strategy of the British Navy is being more and more felt in Germany, and is calculated to create an attitude of mind that leads to the performance of acts of desperation.

A repetition of raids like that of Wednesday may be expected, but the British public is not panicky, and has implicit faith in the ability of the Naval War Staff to deal with whatever situation might occur.

The total killed at Scarborough was nineteen, and at Whitby two, while the injured in the two towns numbered 21 and 2 respectively. It is officially stated that 82 were killed and 250 wounded in the bombardment of Hartlepool.

The shore batteries at Hartlepool report that they hit and damaged the German ships; and the captain of a ketch states that he saw off Saltburn a British squadron engage three German ships, blowing up one and putting another to flight.

The Allies have progressed at many points in Flanders and the north of France, and have taken several trenches at the point of the bayonet.

In the eastern theatre the Russians are vigorously pursuing the defeated Germans on the Mlawa region, the bulk of whom have recrossed the East Prussian Frontier; and the Turks have been defeated with heavy losses in men, guns and ammunition in the Euphrates Valley.

Serious internal troubles in Austria-Hungary have followed the defeat by Serbia, and there have been demonstrations in Vienna, Prague and Budapest.

A Committee under the chairmanship of Viscount Bryce, has been officially appointed to consider detailed statements of accusations of outrage and breaches of international laws of war by Germany.

EGYPT DECLARED A PROTECTORATE

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK INTO EAST PRUSSIA.

EGYPT A BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

SUZERAINTY OF TURKEY TERMINATED.

HIGH COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Dec. 17.

It is officially announced that in view of the state of war arising from the action of Turkey, Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

The suzerainty of Turkey is thus terminated.

The British Government will adopt all measures necessary for the defence of Egypt and the protection of its inhabitants.

Sir Arthur Macmahon has been appointed High Commissioner.

Col. Sir Arthur Henry MacMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., G.C.V.O., joined the Indian Political Department in 1890. In 1911 he was appointed Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. He acted as Master of Ceremonies during his Majesty's visit.

AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN EGYPT.

COLONEL WALKER IN COMMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 18.

Colonel H. B. Walker, D.S.O., formerly General Staff Officer, Burma Division, has been appointed Brigadier-General, General Staff of the Australian Forces in Egypt.

BAYONET CHARGES.

SEVERAL TRENCHES TAKEN BY THE ALLIES.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Dec. 17.

The afternoon communique says: "From the sea to the Lys we have taken several trenches at the point of the bayonet. We have made secure our positions at Lombartzyde and Saint Georges, and established ourselves on the ground gained westward of Gheluvelt. We have made progress at several points in the region of Vermelles.

"There has been no infantry action on the rest of the front, but most effective firing by our heavy artillery in the vicinity of Tracy-le-val, also in the Champagne, Argonne and Verdun regions."

LONDON, Dec. 18.

An official communiqué issued in Paris last night said: We have gained ground north of Ypres on the Menin road and south and south-east of Bixschoote. We debouched north-east of Arras and reached the first houses of St. Laurent-Blangy. We have made appreciable progress at Ovillers, Laboiselle, Mametz and Mariecourt, in the Bapaums-Peronne region. Nothing noteworthy has occurred between the Somme and Vosges.

BATTLE HUNT CLUB.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Behind the trenches in Flanders a Battle Hunt Club has been established.

Twenty-six couple of hounds have been imported.

There is a strict understanding that anyone breaking his collarbone or otherwise disabling himself or his horse will be tried by court-martial.

GERMAN BREACHES OF LAWS OF WAR.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER DETAILED STATEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The following Committee has been officially appointed to consider detailed statements of accusations of outrage and breaches of international laws of war, by Germany.

Viscount Bryce is Chairman. The others are Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Professor Herbert Fisher and Mr. Harold Cox.

The All India Mahomedan Educational Conference will be held at Rawalpindi this year on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th instants.

THE EAST COAST RAID.

AN ACT OF DESPERATION.

BRITISH FAITH IN NAVAL WAR STAFF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

While there is considerable indignation at the bombardment of Scarborough and Whitby, which are open towns, the British public has taken the matter philosophically as a policy of pin-pricks designed to force the hand of the British Admiralty.

There is every sign that the effects of the silent British naval strategy are becoming more and more felt in Germany. Also, the German people are realising that the land campaign has not gone so well as was expected, wherefore a repetition of raids like that of yesterday may be expected, aiming at various objects.

These may be intended to persuade the German people that the money spent on the Fleet has not been altogether wasted, or to upset the British people and so check the despatch of reinforcements to the Continent, or to draw our ships into a prepared mine-field.

A flotilla of submarines might even hope to lessen the stringency of the North Sea blockade by drawing off ships and permitting the passage of some raiders to the trade routes.

The progress of the war makes a situation for Germany caculated to create an attitude of mind that leads to the performance of acts of desperation.

The British public, however, has implicit faith in the Naval War Staff which is a combination of brains and experience never equalled in history.

The public attitude is that exprssed by the Indian proverb: "The patience of the British is as long as a summer day, but their arm is as long as a winter night."

THE CASUALTIES.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

SCARBOROUGH, Dec. 17.

Nineteen civilians were killed here. Twenty-one returned to hospital. There was a large number of persons with slighter injuries.

It is confirmed that at Whitby two persons were killed and two injured.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

It is officially stated that 82 were killed and 250 wounded in the bombardment of Hartlepool. Five men were killed and fifteen wounded on the cruiser patrol destroyer Doon in the engagement off Hartlepool.

FULL CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

A full Cabinet meeting took place to-day. It is understood that the raid on the East Coast was considered.

MR. CHURCHILL.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Mr. Churchill received an ovation yesterday while walking on the Horse Guards Parade.

INCENTIVE TO RECRUITING.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The great rush of recruits to-day already resembles the scenes early in the war.

LITTLE EFFECT ON COASTAL SHIPPING

REDUCTION IN MARINE INSURANCE RATES.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The official attitude towards the naval raid on Wednesday is shown by the Board of Trade's reducing the war insurance on coastal shipping from twenty shillings per cent, to fifteen for single voyage and from

Half the battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Regiment stationed at Lucknow visited the Residency on Thursday and placed a wreath on the Memorial Column to the 32nd Regiment (Duke of Cornwall's) who defended the Residency in 1857. Mr. E. S. Hilton, one of the civilian defenders, was present at the ceremony.

RAIDERS ENGAGED.

ONE GERMAN SHIP BLOWN UP.

KETCH CAPTAIN'S STORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 16, 10-55 p.m.

The "Evening Standard" says that the captain of a ketch off Saltburn says he saw a British squadron engage three Germans. One was blown up, another bolted, and the third was last seen engaged.

BOMBARDMENT OF HARTLEPOOL.

RAIDING SHIPS DAMAGED BY SHORE BATTERIES.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The War Office says that what apparently were two battle-cruisers and one armoured cruiser were sighted off Hartlepool at eight.

They commenced the bombardment at 8-15 a.m. The batteries replied, and report that they hit and damaged the enemy who departed at 8-50 a.m.

None of the British guns was touched.

One shell fell in the Royal Engineer lines, and several in the lines of the Eighteenth Service Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry.

The casualties among the troops were seven killed and fourteen wounded. Some damage was done to the town and the gasworks were set on fire.

RAIDERS "SLIGHTLY DAMAGED."

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

A Berlin official message says: "Our ships were hit by the coast batteries but only sightly damaged in another place."

SPASMODIC ASSAULTS BY GERMANS.

MOVEMENTS ON THE LEFT.

NO METHOD IN ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables state:—

Spasmodic assaults, new being delivered on the Allies' left, are believed to cover other movements of the Germans. There are indications of activity on the German left; there is very little method in the German offensive which seems to have lost all objective and strategic direction.

KAISER'S INTERFERENCE.

The Kaiser's condition has improved; he has been also to send instructions to his Generals in the field which is not a disadvantage to us since the interference with the staff is profitable to the Allies.

GERMAN PUBLIC STILL UNINFORMED.

The German public is still uninformed as to the failure of the plan of campaign. Victories are still being reported.

HUSBANDING OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

The Government is husbanding the food supplies. The cost of several commodities is new beyond the purchasing power of the poor since the more effective overhaul of cargoes began.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

FAILURE GERMAN CAMPAIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The German campaign to capture the American sympathy has failed as newspapers have declined to be influenced by the agents sent. Most of these have gone to South America, although political agents are busy prompting their sympathisers in the Senate. The Germans will never recover the ground lost through their treatment of the Belgians. This fact has repeatedly operated against the German policy even in sympathetic quarters.

A special India Army order notifies for general information that recruits for the Indian Army may now be enrolled for the duration of the present war. At the conclusion of the war if desired they will be discharged with all convenient speed but if wished they can remain in the service.

PURSUIT OF DEFEATED GERMANS.

ENEMY RECROSS EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Yesterday evening's Russian communiqué says: "We are vigorously pursuing the defeated Germans on the Mlava front.

The bulk of the enemy forces have recrossed the East Prussian frontier.

We have captured prisoners and guns and war material.

There was no fighting of any importance on December 16th on the left bank of the Vistula or in Western Galicia.

The garrison of Przemsyl made many sorties in last week. All were repulsed with heavy loss.

WARSAW MUST BE "TAKEN AT ALL COSTS."

KAISER'S ORDER TO HIS TROOPS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

"The Times'" Petrograd correspondent states that according to wounded Germans from the front the Kaiser has ordered Warsaw to be taken at all costs. "Our present task is in Poland. There is time to settle the business in the west later."

It is understood that General von Hindenburg has been reinforced by nine corps this month, three recently, and that he has sent two to Hungary. Twenty remain in Poland.

SITUATION IN THE EAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" cables state:—

"The Times" correspondent at Petrograd says that Russia has to deal with two distinct movements, an attempt to relieve Cracow and a far more ambitious attempt to relieve Przemysl. There are no grounds for anticipating that either will succeed.

PETROGRAD WITHOUT WATER.

Petrograd is without water owing to the blocking up of Neva conduits by ice. This last occurred in 1893. Factories are unable to work.

GENERAL JOFFRE "NIBBLING" ALONG THE LINE.

In connection with the western frontier the work of the moment is "nibbling." General Joffre is said to be nibbling all along the line occasionally making a small advance in positions well chosen for their tactical advantage. Meanwhile, he is learning how best to make use of the superior strength he is now believed to command. Rheims and La Bassee are mentioned as weak spots in the line.

SITUATION IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

DEFEAT FOLLOWED BY INTERNAL DISORDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Dec. 17.

The situation in Austria-Hungary is already critical owing to the defeat by Serbia being rendered more serious by internal disorders in Vienna, Prague and Budapest. In Vienna crowds demonstrated before the War Office protesting against the manner in which the war was being carried on.

The demonstration in Peague assumed a Separatist character.

SINKING OF FRIEDRICH KARL.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 18.

It is officially stated that the German cruiser Friedrich Karl was sunk in the last sortie in the Baltic. Two-thirds of the crew were drowned, less than 200 being saved.

The "Temps" announced on December 11, that the Ministry of Marine states that it is reported that the German cruiser Friedrich Karl has been sunk by a mine in the Baltic, and that most of the crew were drowned.

The Friederich Karl was a cruiser of 8,858 tons, built at Hamburg in 1907. She carried four 8.2in. guns, ten 5.9in., and eight torpedo tubes. Her full complement was 626.

TURKS DEFEATED.

HEAVY LOSSES IN SEVERAL ACTIONS.

FORCES DEMORALISED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Dec. 17.

The Turks, considerably reinforced from Baghdad by an army corps and new formations, took the offensive in the Euphrates valley and the region of Van. A series of actions of secondary importance developed, which invariably resulted in the defeat of the Turks and their retreat with heavy losses in killed and wounded, guns and ammunition. The Ottoman forces are consequently seriously demoralised.

TO IMPRESS THE TURKS.

GERMANS PRETEND TO HAVE EMBRACED ISLAM.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

In order to gain Turkish favour and to impress the Moslem masses, the Germans have persuaded the Turks that they have embraced Islam. They enter mosques and go through a pretence of prayer. German sentinels are posted outside mosques, and travellers from Jaffa report that German officers wear arm-bands inscribed in Arabic: "There is no God but God, and Muhammed is His prophet."

GREEK OFFICER CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

INDIGNATION IN ATHENS AGAINST TURKEY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Indignation prevails in Athens at condemnation to death in Constantinople, of a Greek naval officer on a charge of espionage.

The papers say that Greco-Turkish relations will be broken off if the sentence is carried out.

TRINIDAD MOSLEMS' LOYALTY.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Trinidad Moslems have passed a resolution expressing sincere devotion and loyalty to the King-Emperor, saying they have no sympathy with the Sultan, and are ready to shed their blood for the honour and prestige of the British flag.

TURKISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 18.

The first batch of Turkish prisoners of war for the Thayetmyo concentration camp will consist of about forty officers and 1,100 men in rank and file.

RECORD IN SHIP-BUILDING.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The Admiralty announces that the cruiser Caroline will be constructed and delivered within the year, a record performance, by Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. The contract date was May 21st, 1915.

THE BRITISH NAVY'S "LUCKY DAY."

If the British Navy has a "lucky day" it should be a Friday. It was on Friday, July 29, 1588, that the Spanish Armada was destroyed. True, it was also a Friday, November 29, 1652, when Van Tromp sailed the Channel with a broom at his mast-head to indicate that he has swept the English from the seas, but luck has a habit of turning, and according to the most reliable chronologies, Friday, June 13, 1653, was the decisive day in the battle off the North Foreland when six of Van Tromp's ships were taken, and eleven were sunk. It was on Friday, April 20, 1657, that Blake won his greatest victory, in the harbour of Santa Cruz; on Friday, July 30, 1779, that the American fleet was totally destroyed off the shores of New England; on Friday, April 12, 1782, that Rodney defeated the French, taking the French Admiral prisoner, and on Friday, September 13, of the same year, that the British totally defeated the fleets of France and Spain in the Bay of Gibraltar.

It was also on Friday, July 16, 1779, that the great siege of Gibraltar began to end in the total overthrow of the hostile armaments. Trafalgar, indeed, was fought on a Monday, but at least it was on the previous Friday that the French Admiral made the fatal decision to come out and give battle. Nelson would have been the last to dispute the "luckiness" of Friday, for he was born on that day, created a viscount on that day, and it was on Friday, May 20, 1803, that he assumed the chief command in the Mediterranean. Whether the "luck" still holds remains to be seen, but the Heligoland Bight action suggests that it does, and the fall of Tsing-tau, which took place apparently on Friday, seems to indicate that the luck is shared by the sea forces of our Allies.

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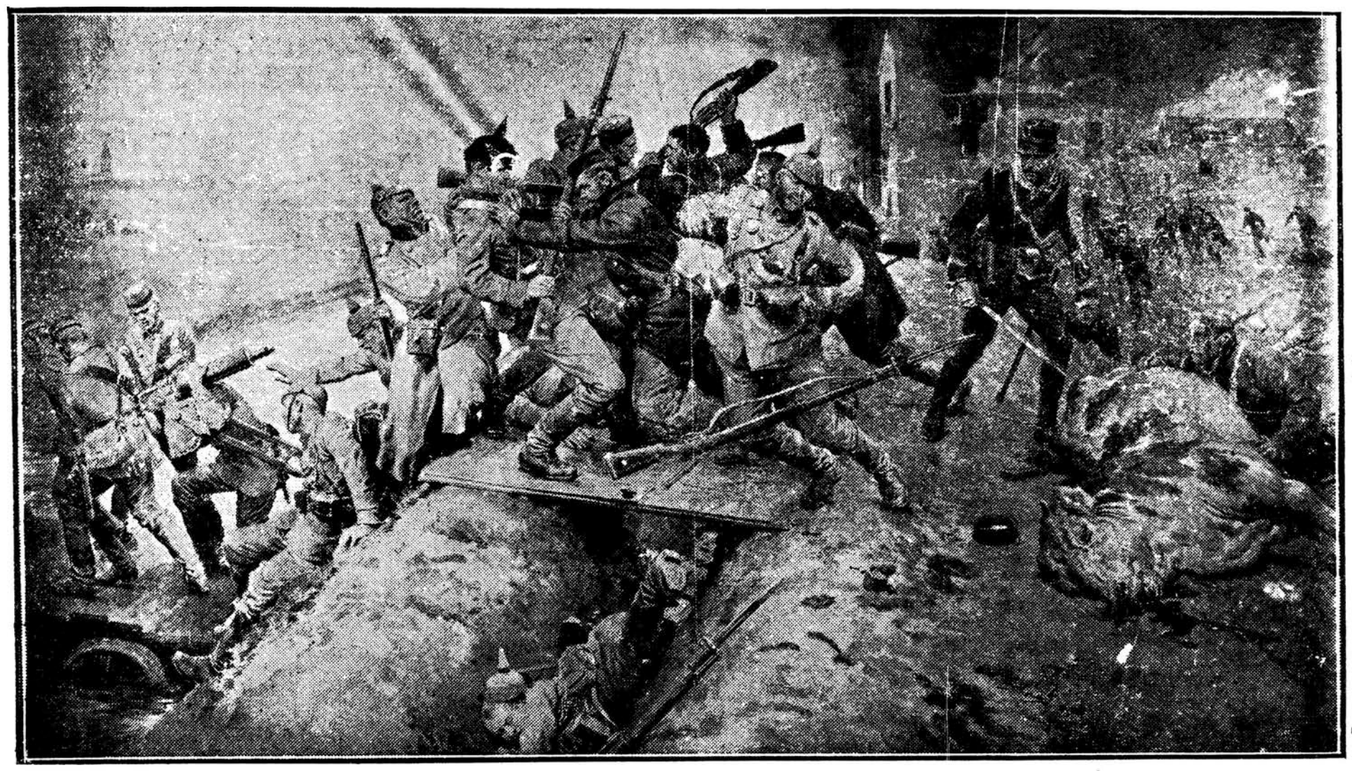
(Continued on 6th column.)

DESPERATE GERMAN STRUGGLE FOR THE YSER CANAL.



Reproduced from "The Sphere."

A hand-to-hand fight in the early hours of the morning. The above has been drawn atania from the personal narrative of one of the Belgian soldiers who took part in the engagements.

"CRUSADE OF BUTCHERY."

WHAT AMERICANS THINK OF GERMAN "CULTURE."

The following article on the attempts of Germany to win, at all costs, the sympathy and support of the American people in the present conflict is characteristic of the success which has, so far, attended the efforts of the Kaiser's agents:

"The Munsterbergs, the Bernstorffs, the Ridders, and all the subsidised agents of the German Government are persisting in their frantic appeals to the 'Journal' and many other newspapers in the attempt to curb the honest and heartfelt indignation of the American people. These representatives of German 'culture,' together with the Kuhn-Loebs of the commercial world, in the fatuous 'patriotism,' or blindness, believe that the newspapers are responsible for the most spontaneous and universal protest that the American people has ever made in its history.

"If German money, or the specious arguments of German professors, could change the course of every newspaper in the United States to-morrow the sentiment of the country would still remain the same. For the German Kaiser and his Government have been convicted, not by the false reasoning of the American Press, not by lies or special pleading, but out of their own mouths. America needs only a single justification for her attitude. She finds it in the one word—BELGIUM.

"William of Germany and his people have an account to square with God that no sophistry can wipe out. For they have wilfully, and in their mad passion for conquest, turned a fair land into a shambles, taken a peaceable little nation by the throat, torn it into bleeding fragments and crushed its very heart beneath their iron tread. The stories of individual German atrocities may not all be true, though there is proof that many of them are. But whatever is true and whatever is false, this one thing stands out, so over-shadowing in its monstrous cruelty and barbarism, that it forces the hoarse cry of 'Guilty' from every man and woman in the world whose being throbs with a spark of human love or the spirit of justice.

"The preservation of Germany's national power, her boasted military machine, her position in art and the sciences, and commerce, are no longer dependent for preservation on her victories in the field. They are destroyed already, and she will toil on towards the light through many generations of bitter years before she rises from her knees again.

"Not because great armaments will have beaten her down—not because she has been hurled back in her crusade of butchery and invasion. No. But because, purporting to be a great civilised race, worthy of 'a place in the sun,' she has proclaimed to the world that a treaty is only a scrap of paper, and, by the hand of a paranoiac who poses as the chosen of God Himself, has deluged with the blood of murdered thousands a land whose peace she had sworn to protect and hold inviolate.

"All the tramping of Germany's legions, all the thunder of her bombs and batteries cannot drown out the cry of one little Belgian child."

BOND OF EMPIRE.

SILKEN THREAD OF LOVE.

The Right Hon. Walter Long, M.P., was the chief guest at the annual Colston banquet of the Dolphin Society held at Bristol, under the presidency of Alderman George Davies.

Acknowledging the toast of "Our Empire," Mr. Long said that two years ago he had observed that our Empire was united by a silken thread in which the predominating colour was the golden one of human love. (Cheers). Those words had been justified a thousandfold by the events of the last few weeks. The German Emperor, he believed, was going to be the unwitting cause of making the Empire stronger than she had ever been before. and that golden thread of love to which he referred two years ago had made itself more apparent than it ever had been.

Never in the history of the world had such feats of arms been performed as had been wrought by our little Army in France and Belgium. (Cheers). Belgium had fought most gallantly and was bearing her marthyrdom with splendid resignation. (Cheers). France had played her part in a way worthy of her gallant history. (Cheers.) Russia, with her countless multitudes, had shown what enormous improvement had been made in her arms since her last campaign.

If we were to be worthy of the deeds of our sires, and worthy inheritors of a great Empire, we must do something more than talk of the justice of our cause; we must do something more than say we have proudly and rightly drawn the sword. We must say that the sword once drawn shall never be sheathed until justice has been done; that we will do all in our power to see that that war is brought to the only possible conclusion as rapidly as may be consistent with complete and absolute triumph. (Cheers.)

STRUGGLE FOR THE YSER CANAL.

The incident illustrated in the above picture took place at a corner on the Yser Canal. The Belgians, on the one bank of the canal had firmly established themselves in deep entrenchments. They were protected from frontal attacks by the strength of the heavy parapet formed by the raised roadway, and from shell fire dropping from above by the doors and shutters they had wrenched off the ruined houses. The Germans, who were in considerable numbers, were on the other bank of the canal, taking cover behind the hasty field works they had thrown up. In the early morning the Germans succeeded in running across the Yser a ready-made plank bridge supported on pontoons, and over this they rushed, only to be met by a brisk fire from the Belgians, who rushed from the houses where they had been resting and from the trenches. On the bridge a fierce hand-to-hand melee now took place. Neither the Germans nor the Belgians were able to fire at the struggling mass of men on the bridge so dense and close-packed was the fighting. The Germans were eventually beaten back, but only after a most desperate struggle.

COMEDIAN'S SKETCHES.

Before Lords Justices Buckley, Phillimore, and Pickford, in the Court of Appeal the appeal of Will Evans, the well-known music-hall artist, from a judgment of Mr. Justice Bailhache in an action brought against him by the London Theatre of Varieties claiming an injunction restraining him from giving any colourable imitation on the cinematograph of his music-hall sketches, in breach of an agreement with the plaintiffs, was allowed.

The judge had made a declaration that the reproduction on the cinematograph of "Building a Chicken-house" was of such a nature as to be a breach.

In the course of argument, Sir F. Low, K.C., for the appellant, said he could not find any reference in the evidence to "Building a Chicken-house."

Lord Justice Buckley said it seemed as though the learned judge had mixed up "Building a Chicken-house" with "Whitewashing a ceiling." He had declared that "Building a Chicken-house" was an infringement. when he perhaps meant "Whitewashing a Ceiling."

Lord Justice Buckley added that there was nothing to prevent the respondents bringing another action if they had ground for one. He had a strong opinion that this judgment determined no right at all.

Mr. Schiller asked that the case should go back for a new trial.

Lord Justice Buckley said that would be unfair to the defendant. In his opinion the appeal should be allowed with costs.

Lords Justices Phillimore and Pickford concurred.

FROM THE FRONT

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

Lieutenant Paul Lévy, of the French Artillery, who was wounded at the Battle of the Aisne, has sent the following appreciation of the British Army to an English friend:—

There has been great admiration of the equipment of the men; it is worthy of all praise. And then their martial bearing, their handsome faces, their well-built forms. Moreover, their phlegm, which has always been recognized as an English quality, wins them all the bravos of the people of our country, more emotional than you, although not quite so emotional as English imagination depicts us. The British troops show an extraordinary concern for hygiene. Your men who make a profession of warfare, find means, in an interval between two battles, to shave themselves and take a tub. They outurn the imagination of our most extreme military sybarites. This, though admirable, is detail and a side matter.

The real cause of the popularity of your troops is that they are almost exclusively composed of fine elements, that they know how to fight, and how to hold on with the outmost obstinacy, that there is "bite" in their attack, and that they never abandon themselves to panic in the little partial checks inherent in all military action. I saw British troops in action near Senlis. They were particularly brilliant—and extraordinary *sangfroid*, jokes under shell-fire, and a calm assurance that one would wish to see everywhere! Since then I have chatted with several of your officers. They have all been very agreeable and sympathetic, and extremely optimistic. Indeed it would seem that optimism is always on their Order of the Day.

THE JACK-IN-THE-BOX.

An Artillery officer writes:—

I had been sent forward to rifle point to observe fire from there, and to look out for any movement of the Germans. On arriving there. M——, who was with me, showed me a section of horse artillery that he had started to range on the day before. They were very cleverly hidden on a little knoll with a quarry behind, another in front, and a road on their right. It was still early and a lovely morning, with the sun just starting to clear away the mist. So I watched the section for some time. It was really quite amusing. When I first got there I could see no one near the guns. But soon signs of life appeared. First came a couple of German gunners strolling up the road from their bivouac, rubbing their eyes and looking very sleepy. (This is no exaggeration; their guns were only 1,200 yards off and I have good glasses.) A little later up came some more, and they started getting round their guns. Then an officer came down the road with his blue coat swinging behind him, very spick and span. I thought it was high time to wake them up a bit, so I sent down a range and charge to one of my guns and the order to fire. I heard one gun go and the whistle of the shell, and at the same moment the detachments round the German guns all disappeared. They had heard our lyddite singing on its way "Guten morgen, wie geht's?" (Good morning, how are you?). It fell a little short. Add a hundred yards, 20 minutes more right. Again the detachments disappear, and this time the shell falls on the road just over. Drop 50 yards, repeat, and this time the shell fell on the knoll, very close to No. 1 gun. German nerves could stand it no longer. The officer ran like a hare into the quarry behind the guns, nearly taking a header into it by falling over his sword! No. 1 detachment fled over the road into the wood, and No. 2 into another quarry. Also another officer who had been walking down the road fled back up it! I went on firing lyddite, trying to get a direct hit, and at last was successful. A shell fell on top of the ammunition wagon of No. 1 gun. There was a big puff of black smoke and nothing else for the moment, but very soon a thin spiral of smoke crept up from the wagon. I stopped my gun firing for the moment to watch results. The officer in the quarry peered out and gave some order. Three men ran towards the wagon and pulled out what looked like two bodies from under it, and carried them up the road under cover. Then some more of the Germans appeared and walked towards the guns, so I let them have two more rounds of lyddite. One fell in the road, the other on the trail of the gun. This cleared them back to their quarries, and we now had quite an amusing half-hour. The smoke from the wagon got thicker, and suddenly there was a big flash, and you could see lumps of burning cordite thrown up. After this several heads appeared to see what was on. Out of the quarry appeared very slowly a head with an officer's cap on. Now came the turn of the riflemen who were round me. The range was 1,200, and three marksmen had a shot. It was impossible to tell where the bullets went, but that head disappeared as if the ground had opened under it. Again the wagon exploded, and then the head appeared, only to disappear again directly a rifle was fired. Altogether that wagon exploded eight times! And the "Jack-in-the-Box" of the quarry got quite active in his movements towards the end. A Maxim gun was then put in position on the section, and by firing a few rounds at long intervals the section quiet for two days. On the third day they moved during the night to a fresh position.

ITALY'S POLICY.

DEMAND OF WAR.

The Roman Nationalist deputy Federzone, at a banquet given in his honour at Rome delivered a long speech, in which he reviewed Italy's political policy during the present crisis. He said:—

"At the moment when the European war broke out, we, who were unaware of the previous diplomatic negotiations which led to Austria's ultimatum to Serbia, declared that if there existed any preventive agreements or pledges of honour binding Italy, we ought loyally to keep our words, whatever sacrifices of our personal feelings it might entail.

"Fortunately no such agreements existed. Italy's declaration of neutrality evoked no protest on the part of the Germanic empire, showing that Italy was her own mistress, free to safeguard her own interests in the future. But Italy must not remain inert in the struggle which is to change the face of Europe and the world. It is necessary that the transformation which is taking place outside Italy should not be achieved at her expense. We are not Germanophobes, we are just Italians.

"We feel that our solidarity with all the nations of Europe which are enemies of the Austro-German bloc is necessary for the fulfilment of our historic destinies, because it is naturally Italy's interest to assert her opposition to the hegemony of any power on earth, seeing that Italian hegemony is out of the question. Our generation would be for ever an object of infamy if it let slip the opportunity which is offered to-day, and which will never occur again."

About 300 persons were present at the banquet, and received the speech with enthusiastic applause.

Apropos of the wild and baseless rumours about the insecurity of life and property in Peshawar, Rai Bahadur Harji Mal, a well-known banker of that city, writes stating that every thing is normal and quiet there and that many Afridis and Pathans have joined the British regiments, that the Mehter of Chitral has contributed to the Imperial Relief Fund. The Nawab of Dir greatly respects Major Keen, Political Agent, Malakand; and that the Swat tribes are anxious to come under the British Rule.

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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AT THE GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

DAILY LIFE OF THE WAR LORD

GRAFTING AMERICAN SPEED TO GERMAN THOROUGHNESS.

Telegraphing under date November 15th, the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" says:—

The best account that has yet appeared in any American newspaper of life at the German Emperor's headquarters is in to-day's "New York Times" in the form of a five-column letter written by a staff correspondent under date of German Great Headquarters in France, October 20th. He does not give the name of the place, but says it is a small city on the Meuse, where the *Grosses Hauptquartier* brains of the whole German fighting organism has been located for the last few weeks. He tells how he managed to smuggle abroad a German *postzug*, and after a long journey arrived at the place.

"Wooden signs printed in black letters, '*Verboten*,' now ornament a pretty little park, with its fountain still playing outside the railroad station. The paths are guarded by picked Grenadiers, not Landsturm men this time, while an officer of the guard makes his ceaseless rounds."

THE EMPEROR'S VILLA.

"Opposite the railroad station on the other side of the little park is an unpretentious villa of red brick and terracotta trimmings, but two guardhouses painted with white and black stripes flank the front door and give it a look of importance. The street at either end is barred by red, white, and black striped poles, and strapping Grenadiers on guard are clustured thick about it.

"You don't need to ask who lives there. The red-brick house, which I could not rent for more than 100 dollars a month in any New York suburb, is the present temporary residence of the 'Over War-Lord.' In front of the door were servants of the Emperor's household in green jager uniforms, and with them secret police. About fifty of the latter constitute the secret field police, their barracks being close at hand."

Around the corner from the Emperor is another red-brick house, with "Hahnke Caprivi" and "Graf von Moltke" scrawled in white chalk on the stone post of the gateway. A little further down the same street, in a more imposing mansion, another chalk scrawl informed the correspondent that the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Office had set up shop there. Near by were Admiral von Tirpitz's headquarters. The bank building in another street bore the sign "War Cabinet." The Great General Staff occupies the Hotel de Ville.

In addition to the Emperor and his personal entourage Great Headquarters consisted of thirty-six chiefs or department heads, making with clerks, secretaries, and garrison, 1,200 souls.

A CHANCE FOR AEROPLANES.

The correspondent says he wondered why the aviators of the Allies were not on the job. A dozen backed up by an intelligent intelligence department could so obviously settle the fortunes of war by blowing out the brains of their enemy. Perhaps, he adds, that is why the whereabouts of Great Headquarters is guarded as a jealous secret. Soldiers at the front do not know where it is, nor do the people at home, and of course no mention of it is made in the German Press. Two aeroplane guns were mounted on the hills across the river opposite the Emperor's residence, and near them is a picked squad of sharpshooters on guard day and night. The secret police are unceasing in their hunt for spies.

From the spectacular point of view, the correspondent says, Great Headquarters is disappointing. Occasionally a patrol of Uhlans or Hussars rides through the streets or there is a small squad of strapping Grenadiers, but there is no pomp or ceremony when Royalty is running around at large. He said the King of Saxony and his staff arrived in three touring-car loads all in field grey, and drove straight to the villa assigned to them, and after brief visits between the King and the Emperor the former went to inspect some Saxon troops at the front. For this exploit, the correspondent adds, with a neat touch of humour, the Emperor promptly bestowed upon him the Iron Cross first and second-class on his return to town.

THE EMPEROR.

The correspondent thus describes the Emperor: "I saw him come from a motor run late in the afternoon with four touring-cars, full of staff officers and personal entourage, and was struck by the complete absence of pomp and ceremony. In the second car sat the Kaiser, wearing the dirty green-grey uniform of his soldiers in the field. At a distance of fifteen feet the Over-War-Lord looked physically fit, but with quite a sober, intense earnestness of expression that seemed to mirror the sternness of the times. The Kaiser goes for daily drives or rides about the countryside, usually in the afternoon, but occasionally he is allowed to have a real outing by his solicitous entourage for a day, and more rarely for a night, with his troops in the field."

The impression left upon the correspondent is: "The Germans in their war-making have learned a lesson from the hustling Americans. They have managed to graft American speed to their native thoroughness, making a combination hard to beat. For instance, there is a regular relay service of high-power racing motor-cars between Great Headquarters and Berlin, the schedule calling for a total running time of something under a day and a half, beating the best time at present possible by train by four hours. One of the picked drivers, who has the last lap through France, said his running schedule required him to average sixty miles an hour, and this running at night.

THE MOTOR-CAR IN WAR.

A network of fast relay automobile services is also run from Great Head-quarters through Belgium, linking up Brussels and Antwerp, and to the principal points on the long line of battle. How great a role the motor-car plays among the Germans may be gathered from an estimate made to the writer that 40,000 were in use for military purposes. Many thousands of these are private automobiles, operated by their wealthy owners as members of the volunteer war automobile corps, of which Prince Waldemar, son of the sailor Prince Henry, is chief. Their ranks include many big business men, captains of industry, and men of social prominence and professional eminence."

"THE FORCE WHICH WASTES."

M. BERGSON ON MODERN GERMANY.

The following is a translation of an article by M. Bergson communicated to the "Figaro" by the "Bulletin des Armées:—

The issue of the conflict is not doubtful—Germany will succumb. Material and moral force, everything which is sustaining her, will in the end fail her, because she is living on provision made, because she is exhausting that provision and has no means of renewing it.

Of her material resources, all has been told. She has money, but her credit falls, and no one can see where she is to borrow. She needs nitrates for her explosives, fuel for her motors, food for her sixty-five million people; for all this she has made provision; but the day will come when her granaries will be empty and her reservoirs dry; how will she refill them?

War as she is practising it entails a frightful consumption of men. Yet even here recuperation is quite impossible: no aid is coming to her from outside because an enterprise launched for the imposition of German rule, of German "culture," and of German products is only of interest and will be of interest to what is German. Such is the situation of Germany face to face with a France who is maintaining her credit, and whose ports are open, who procures victuals and munitions as she wants them, who reinforces her armies with all that her Allies bring her, and who, because her cause is the cause of humanity, is able to count on ever more and more active sympathy from the civilised world.

But if this is the case with the material force which we see, what can be said of the moral force which we do not see, but which is of greater consequence, inasmuch as it can, to a certain extent, make good the want of material force, and without which material force itself is worth nothing? The moral energy of nations, like that of individuals, is only sustained by an ideal higher and stronger than they are, to which they cling firmly when they feel their courage growing weak.

What is the ideal of the Germany of to-day? The time has gone when her philosophers proclaimed the inviolability of right, the supreme dignity of the person, the obligation on nations to respect one another. Germany militarised by Prussia has cast far from her those noble ideas, ideas which, moreover, for the most part she received from the France of the eighteenth century and of the Revolution. She has formed for herself a new soul, or rather she has accepted with docility that which Bismarck has given her. To that statesman is attributed the famous saying "Might is right." But, in fact, Bismarck never used it, for he was most careful to distinguish right from might; in his view, right was simply what the strongest wants, what is embodied by the conqueror in the law which he imposes on the conquered. A whole ethic is summed up in that. Germany at the present time knows no other. Here is the cult of brute force. And as she believes herself the strongest, she is entirely absorbed in self-adoration. Her energy comes from her pride. Her moral force is only the confidence which her material force inspires in her. And this means that in this respect also she is living on her reserves; she has no means of recruiting. Even before England had begun the blockade of her coasts, she had blockaded herself morally by isolating herself from every ideal capable of revitalising her.

We see her, then, wasting at once both her strength and her courage. But the energy of our soldiers is drawn from something which does not waste, from an ideal of justice and liberty. Time has no grip on us. To force sustained only by its own brutality we are opposing a force which looks outside itself and above itself to a principle of life and renovation. While the one is being gradually consumed, the other is being continually renewed. The one is already giving way, the other remains unshaken. Have no fear, our force will kill theirs.

In our advertising columns to-day will be found a Notice of the Commissioner of Police regarding the regulations to be observed by carriages and motor-cars of guests attending the Reception at Government House to-morrow night. Attention is particularly directed to paragraph 4 of the Notice, regarding the necessity for gentlemen entitled to the private entree to come earlier than the appointed time.

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M. ALBERT CORTILLIOT.

THE NESTOR OF THE AISNE.

VALOUR OF BRITISH TROOPS.

The desolation of the Aisne Valley is one of the overwhelming tragedies of the war, and the man best qualified to gauge the full extent o fit is now in London, writes "J. P. C." in the "Pall Mall Gazette." He is M. Albert Cortilliot the editor of the "Journal de l'Aisne," published at Laon, and has exercised a powerful influence for over half a century upon the politics and progress of the district. Since he took up journalism as a career, in 1864, he has practised it with only two interruptions, the War of 1870 and the present. He served as a lieutenant in the 245th Regiment of Infantry, and having fought at Champaigny and Montretout, in the last advance upon Paris, was given the special decoration bestowed by the French Government on all who shared in those particular battles. But he refused to wear it, considering that any memento of the invasion of 1870 is only a token of France's misfortune and defeat. Needless to say, he "looks with larger, other eyes" on the struggles of to-day, and brings experience to bear in support of his sanguine view of the present issue. "The Germans of to-day," he says, "are not the Germans of 1870. Forty-two years ago they fought like men, and brave men, too; to-day they fight like the Huns of old, spreading terror and devastation everywhere.

HIS INFLUENCE ON FRENCH INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE.

M. Cortilliot has long exercised a beneficial influence on French industries and agriculture. For some years he held the office of general secretary of the Syndicat Agriculturiste of the Aisne Department and his services to agriculture and its allied interests have twice won him the gold medal of honour from the Societe des Agriculteurs de France. He has made the "Journal de l'Aisne" a standard authority in this vital field of interest, and speaks with enthusiasm of the future that awaits the modern scientific methods when the soil of France is purged after its present devastation.

He has published an observant and reflective book, "De Laon a Buda-Pesth," and has also written "Les Finances de la Commune," an economic and analytic treatise of uncommon importance, embodying a number of official documents that he recovered from oblivion by a happy chance. Walking one day in the streets of Paris, just after the close of the Commune, he observed a mass of official-looking papers upon a dust-heap, and, having rescued them, was rewarded by the discovery that these were the unique and almost complete records of the Commune and its liabilities. When he had given the world a careful digest, of their contents in print, he presented the original papers to the Archives de la Seine, and there they are preserved, with a suitable expression of thanks to the donor for his public spirit.

ON WAR.

Conversation upon the war soon led M. Cortilliot to a handsome acknowledgment of the valour, the persistence, and the admirable fighting quality of our British troops, a tribute which is all the sincerer because he foretold years ago the present triumph of the Allies.

"The department of the Aisne," he went on "relies for its chief support on the cultivation of beet-sugar, and the annual October crop is ruined. The damage is incalculable, as the German papers admit, and they are qualified to judge, considering how largely the same industry figures in Germany's revenues. The Aisne district has no refineries worth speaking of—these are in Paris—but its yield of the raw beet-sugar is greater than all the other French departments put together; it runs, in fact into millions of tons, all produced on the most modern and scientific lines.

"To take other industries which have been destroyed, with all their headquarters and appliances, the town of St. Quentin has always had a high reputation for its 'broderies sur tulle,'' or curtain manufacture, as you call it, and this has furnished regular employment for 25,000 workers. The town has been twice occupied by the enemy in the present campaign, and this has reduced it, with its factories and valuable machinery, to chaos. The same with its metal manufactories which are considerable; and the superb glass production of the neighbouring town of St. Gobain which is a perfect example of what can be done by careful specialisation.'"

Those who have always thought the historic chateaux of France a monopoly of the Loire Valley should hear M. Cortilliot dilate upon the glories of the castles of the Aisne, most of them rifled and pillaged now, or, in many cases, held to ransom on terms sanctioned only by brigandage—brigandage as it is made in Germany.

On those who know the pride of the scholar and book-lover can realise what it cost him to leave Laon at half an hour's notice, and abandon his library to the mercies of the modern Assyrians from Berlin. Happily, history, like its parent Time, brings in its revenges. M. Cortilliot is still alert and hearty enough to keep his soul in patience until France comes into her own again, and repays the aggressor the score that has been mounting and maturing for nearly half a century. Meanwhile M. Cortilliot is learning English and one thinks of Cato rubbing up his Greek at eighty.

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WHAT I SAW IN GALICIA.

ENGLISH WOMAN'S LIFE NEAR CRACOW

This is an account of what is happening near Cracow, whence practically no descriptive messages have come to hand by Miss Lucy Haskins, an English girl who has recently returned to London from Poland:—

When the outbreak of war occurred between Austria and Serbia I was in the little town of Biala, close to the point at which the three Empires of Austria, Germany and Russia touch, and about forty-five miles south-east of Cracow. I was living in the centre of the town with a Polish family, with whom I stayed until November 9, when I returned to England. The Russians were then threatening Cracow, and thousands of refugees from there were daily passing through Biala, where everybody had packed up ready to flee at a moment's notice.

When Germany declared war on Russia all Biala went spy mad, with some cause, for we kept on hearing through the servants and others of spies being caught red-handed.

The street in front of our windows was barricaded to stop the passage of supposititious French motor-cars laden with "millions" of French gold for the Russians. None ever came our way, but some were reported to have been captured not far off.

I had no difficulty in realising that the official telegrams about the battle of Lemberg were all moonshine. An extract from my diary of September 5 will show the kind of news the people in Poland get about the war: "The newspapers are full of scare tales about England. According to them the country is in a panic (I must say I wonder at our inattion). India is supposed to be in revolt. Egypt also, stirred up by Italy, and a British squadron is said to be guarding the Red Sea for fear of a Turkish invasion of Egypt. Greece and Turkey are apparently going for each other. The state of things in France gets worse from day to day, but still they keep a plucky face on things. . . ."

SEETHING WITH SPIES.

On September 7 we got news of the fall of Lemberg, whence refugees had been constantly arriving. All that day they came in from there and also from Przemysl and described how they were forced to leave in the middle of the night with only an hour's notice. They said the country seeths with spies, that the Ruthenians are all traitors, and that the dead bodies of executed spies dangle from the trees like fruit. Five hundred Ruthenians had been sent to Kattowitz to be hanged, fifty Poles among the lot.

I heard that there is a whole German army corps in Cracow. From our windows we could see that some kind of defences were being erected on the Josephsberg, the mountain behind the town of Biala, and I was told that the railway is also being fortified.

The Statthalter and 500 officials from Lemberg descended upon Biala and were billeted in the different houses. We had only one official, who arrived in the middle of the night with abundant baggage. He did his best to pacify out fears declaring that there were 750,000 Germans in Galicia and that the Austrian generals Dankl and Auffonberg were gradually driving the Russians back.

On September 30 I was told about the starving condition of the troops who had been passing through Biala from Lemberg. The men had fought for four days and travelled for three without any food save what they could beg at the stations. They used to fight their way out of the stations and run to the houses begging for bread, their hands trembling so with excitement that they could hardly hold the bread when they got it.

GIRL "CAVALRY MEN."

In my diary for this day I find noted that Vera (one of the daughters of the house), had had a card from a friend at the front telling her that the remains of his troop had joined one of the Polish Uhlan legions. He described what a mixture of noble blood and riff-raff he had in his troop, and to crown all two of his Uhlans were girls, school friends of his sister, eighteen years old each of them, who had cut off their hair and ride as Uhlans. He said he had appointed them to be his adjutants.

I left Biala on November 9 with an English girl friend, and after some annoyance regarding passes reached Vienna on the 11th. I found little traces of the war there. No one seemed to have the faintest idea of what was going on in Galicia and that the Russians were closing on Cracow. All the theatres were open, and the only strange thing was to hear Polish talked on all sides owing to the number of Polish refugees in the city. I returned to London via Geneva and Paris.

"DE PROFUNDIS."

STORIES OF WILDE MS. IN TRIAL OF LORD A. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Robert Baldwin Ross giving evidence during mail week, at the Old Bailey as prosecutar in the trial of Lord Alfred Douglas for criminal libel, totally denied the allegations contained in the alleged libels, and narrated the circumstances of his friendship with Oscar Wilde and his subsequent business relationships with the author of "De Profundis."

When Wilde died, Mr. Ross said, he left debts amounting to £7,000, as well as debts contracted in Paris after his release from prison. Wilde's estate consisted merely of his writings.

After Wilde's conviction his literary works were not considered of any value, and Messrs. Ward, Lock, the publishers to whom the copyright of "The Picture of Dorian Gray" had been sold outright, resold the copyright to a Paris publisher for £5.

"When Wilde"s literary reputation was rehabilitated," said Mr. Ross, "I was anxious to obtain control of all the copyrights but I did not succeed in getting the copyright of the work."

The prosecutor referred to the publication of "De Profundis" and the "Ballad of Reading Gaol," and the subsequent reicase of Wilde's estate from bankruptcy. When the MS. of "De Profundis" was offered to the directors of the British Museum it was read by the Archbishop of Canterbury before acceptance.

A FORECAST OF GENERAL JOFFRE.

The *Matin* publishes a striking character sketch of General Joffre, the French Generalissimo. "Joffre's great merit," says the writer, "is that he was perhaps the only soldier to forsee the kind of war which we are now witnessing,—a war long-drawn out over an enormous front, in which patience is more precious than daring and dash less valuable than calculation." I remember hearing him say:—"It is no longer the general-in-chief who will henceforward win the battle; it will be the colonels and even the humble captains. Battles will be engaged over fronts of from 250 to 300 miles length, and over such an extent the will of a single man can scarcely get a grip. Combinations and ruses are scarcely possible now-a-days. Consequently the rôle of the generalissimo will be almost at an end when he has brought to the desired point on the line of battle all the armies that are to take part in it. The rôle of the colonels and captains will begin as soon as the first shots have been fired. It is on them that the issue of the struggle will depend. The troops which win will be those which hold out longest, which have the greatest power of endurance, the most energy, and the strongest faith in the final success." These words were spoken on August, 1912, just before General Joffre went to direct the grand manœuvres in Touraine, in which General Gallièni, on his side, displayed some of his remarkable qualities of coolness and method.

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ENGLAND'S PATRIOTS.

SENTIMENTS THAT GOVERN THEM.

INDIVIDUALISM AND COLLECTIVISM.

The members of an English family are apt not only to see each other's faults, but to speak of them before strangers, so that a stranger unused to this habit might think that they had no love for each other, writes "The Times." They themselves take their love for granted, and do not care what strangers may think about it. And as it is with the family so it is with the country. A stranger comes among us, and we tell him all that we dislike about England. We have no domestic caution or sense of propriety in this matter. We point out to him how badly things are managed here, and speak of England as if it were an inefficient railway on which we have the misfortune to travel. And he, if he happens to be an industrious German takes notes of all our complaints for future patriotic use. He thinks that they are dragged out of us by our unwilling sense of German superiority. He, even if he comes to England for his pleasure, is always a traveller for his country; and in England he is aware of no country, but only of a general discontent and indiscipline and disorder. There are Englishmen, he notes, but no England; nothing but a crowd of individuals who do not even pretend to think well of each other, and who would surely be happier and better men under German rule.

GERMANS AND COUNTRY-WORSHIP.

In Germany patriotism, like everything else, is organized. It is one of those emotions which Germans experience at the word of command. But here there is no word of command, and we are not good at expressing our patriotism. We have our conscious patriots, but they are amateurish, and most of us either dislike their demonstrations or watch them indifferently as if they were the ceremonies of some religious sect. They have a right to demonstrate, of course, like anyone else, but we wish that they would do it better and would not pay compliments to England that make us feel ashamed. We prefer them, indeed, when they show their patriotism by grumbling collectively as we all grumble individually, when they tell us, as a nation, that we ought to be ashamed of ourselves. There we agree with them. Every institution in England, including the country, ought to be ashamed of itself, and every one who says so has our sympathy. We are always aware that institutions consist of human beings. The country itself consists of them, and we cannot separate it from them, from the Englishmen whom we meet in the street and the train, and who are obviously very imperfect creatures like ourselves. To the German Deutschland is something that does not consist of Germans. It is over all, over the Germans as well as every one else. It is an abstraction that can do no wrong, and of which it were blasphemy to speak ill. Whatever the Germans do collectively is done by Deutschland, and therefore justifies itself. But to us, whatever England does collectively is done by Englishmen, who are rather more apt to make fools of themselves together than separately. We are incapable of country-worship because it would mean to us the worshipping of each other and we would rather be godless altogether than do that.

That is why foreigners have often called our national policy egotistical. We ourselves know that it is the policy of Englishmen, not of an English god, and we cannot persuade ourselves, or anyone else, that we have forgotten ourselves in country-worship. And that is also the reason why, as a country, we are called hypocritical. Because the nation, for us, consists of ourselves, we try to justify it morally. If it were an idol to us, we should not need to justify it. Whatever it did would be right as a matter of course, even if it violated a neutrality it was sworn to preserve. But there is an advantage in this desire to justify, though it sometimes leads to hypocrisy and makes us unpleasant to ourselves and to other nations. For national hypocrisy, unlike country-worship, has its limits. There is a point at which you can no longer persuade yourself that you are doing right when you are doing wrong. But since Deutschland can do no wrong, the Germans, being idolaters instead of hypocrites, never reach that point.

CURIOUS SILENCE.

England is a country as much criticized by other nations as by herself. Every one tells us our faults; but about Germany there has long been a curious silence. The Germans themselves have proclaimed her beauty and strength and virtue; and the rest of the world has left them alone with her, for one does not argue with worshippers about the merits of their god. True, there has been a little unrest among their subject peoples, to whom Germany meant Germans, just as England means Englishmen to us, and who found it as impossible to worship Germany as to worship Germans. We also have subject peoples; and they do not worship England any more than we worship her ourselves. Indeed they grumble at her as we do, and we find no more blasphemy in their grumbling than in our own. But they are also as ready to fight for her as we are; and this fact surprises the Germans, who believed—on the evidence of those industrious notes of theirs—that we are not even ourselves ready to fight for her. They came to England and found no idol there like their own Deutschland; and they made a note that England did not exist. Perhaps we deceived them by our talk of the British Empire. In their sense of the word there is no British Empire, even in India. For an Empire to them means a State in which the rules enjoy ruling because the subjects dislike being ruled. It means the imposition of an idolatry upon unwilling worshippers. But we have no idolatry to impose, only a government which we know is imperfect as we ourselves are imperfect, and we wish we could make it better. So do our subject peoples; but they will fight for it against the Germans because they do not wish to be ruled for the honour and glory of Deutschland; and this is a fact which the Germans cannot understand, as James, Duke of York, did not understand that no one would kill his brother Charles to make him King.

NO ENERGY LEFT TO LOVE GERMANY.

One is inclined to wonder whether the Germans worship their abstract Deutschland so hard that they have no energy left to love the real Germany; whether indeed it exists for them at all except as a means of performing the will of that abstraction. But there is no doubt that for us the real England does exist, and that we love it all the more because we have not forgotten it to go and worship an idol. It means for us people and concrete things, and a past and a future of people and concrete things. We know it so well that we are always a little astonished at what it has done, as people are surprised by genius when it appears in their own family. It is a little land, as Morris said, "little rivers, little plains, swelling, speedily-changing uplands, all beset with handsome orderly trees; little hills, little mountains, netted over with the walls of sheep walks. All is little, yet not foolish and blank, but serious rather, and abundant of meaning for such as choose to seek it; it is neither prison nor palace, but a decent home." These are quiet words, but they mean more love than they say. For all of us now this little land is abundant of meaning, and we seem to each other to be all of one family in our ancient home that is neither prison nor palace. We are men fighting, or ready to fight, for no idol that sanctifies even her own crimes, but for the English of the future who will do better, we hope, than we have done, and make this home of ours fairer than we have made it; and besides that we fight for certain things that seem good to us, as kindliness, freedom, and good faith. They are modest virtues, not fit for a towering idol, but men cannot be happy without them. They are not always our virtues, perhaps, but we wish that they were, and we listen to no professors who tell us that they are vices. We have been at ease in our home for so long that we did not know how much we loved it until it was threatened; and now we are surprised by our own passion and by the speaking beauty of our countryside and the grey churches in it and the villages that seem to trust so quietly in our defence of them. And we are surprised too by the new glory of our arms rivalling the old. Men have walked our streets who can fight like their forefathers of Agincourt and Waterloo. We still make history, and it is not imposed upon us by these masters of the new science and the old barbarism. The world and the laws of the world have not utterly changed while we slept in our island. Idols are idols still, whatever jargon be used in the worship of them; and when an idol falls there is emptiness in earth and heaven for its worshippers. But we, like our fathers, are not idolators; and we love England the more because we love her this side of idolatry.

The following Indian Army Order special has been issued:—With a view to releasing for service with their units in field as many as possible of those men who, under the present conditions, are employed at the Depots, the Government of India have sanctioned the Officer Commanding Depots, Indian Cavalry and Infantry Regiments, being authorised to re-employ at their discretion suitable Indian Army pensioners in the rank they held on retirement, for Depot duties. Men released from Depot duties by the employment of these pensioners will be available to proceed to the front on opportunity

GERMANY'S ULTIMATE RESOURCES.

EXHAUSTION OF SUPPLY.

TREMENDOUS DEFICIENCY.

In an article on "Germany's Ultimate Resources of Men" a writer in the "Sunday Times" says:—

We have heard of lads of sixteen up at the front and of very old men, but it is not likely that the numbers thus rendered available will exceed materially those legally liable to service in the Landsturm, which includes all males from seventeen to seventy if found medically fit. The grand total of males of all ages from birth to extreme old age is 32,040,066. Of these 18,946,251 are between seventeen and seventy years old, therefore legally liable to serve if found medically fit.

Normally only a few special volunteers are accepted between seventeen and twenty, but after the twenty-first birthday men are called up to be trained—two years with the Colours, ten years with the Reserves, and twenty-three years with the Landwehr. The exact periods have been varied from time to time, but the above figures are near enough for our purpose. After reaching their forty-fifth year the men pass into the Landstrum, and it has always been considered that the chance of any further call on their service was too remote to be considered. I believe even life insurance offices charged no extra premium to cover this risk, but on that point I am not quite certain. Between twenty and forty-five the total number of men available, according to the best figures obtainable in England, was 4,300,000, and this is probably an overestimate.

As far as we can ascertain not fewer than three millions were sent to the front immediately on the outbreak of war—two millions at least to the West, about one million to the Polish frontier. Yet so great was the need for reinforcements that the whole 4,300,000 were sent forward by the middle of September, when Landsturm formations and Landsturm men began to be seen at the front in Belgium.

THE NEW FORMATIONS.

These new formations appear to have consisted at first of the trained men of the Landstrum over forty-five as cadres filled up with volunteers from the untrained portion of the population between seventeen and seventy, but it seems now that the limit of volunteering by encouragement has been reached and that the legal liability is being enforced. So at least it appears from captured letters, the sayings of prisoners, and Belgian reports. It appears also that at least four million men are actually at the front, either. West or East. But German papers and news from Germans in neutral countries admitted that at least seven millions had been sent to the front quite a fortnight ago. In other words, that three million men were then already absent from the fighting ranks from wounds, death, sickness, or straggling. I believe this to be a minimum for the slaughter in the last few days has been unprecedented on both fronts and has certainly reached the two million limit which German reports through neutral countries now admit.

Sickness and straggling on the march must have accounted for fully as many even when allowance is made for those recovered from wounds or illness rejoining, as by now they will have begun to do.

A FOUR MILLION DEFICIENCY.

I think up to date a deficiency of four millions from all causes in the normal states of the several units will be very near the truth indeed, which would mean that eight millions altogether had left their homes for the front, for there must be two millions still in France on the 300-mile front, of which 750,000 at least are between Belfort and the Oise, leaving 1,250,000 for the concentration between Nieuport and Arras, about sixty miles of front, and the occupation of all the railway communications, etc., through Belgium to the Rhine, and two millions on the Polish frontier and doing guard duties in rear throughout the Empire.

This is certainly an outside estimate, but I do not think it is excessive in view of the extraordinary pertinacity of the twenty-eight days' fighting on the Flanders flank, and also because if two million men were required against France at the beginning of the war, how much more necessary must that number be now when the forces of the Allies are daily growing both in numbers and efficiency and the quality of the German troops is sinking daily, almost hourly?

But this implies nothing less than the complete exhaustion of the supply of trained men and a considerable inroad into the untrained resources; leaving only in round figures eleven millions to draw upon of which certainly not one-half can be medically fit, and from this five-and-a-half million medically fit must further be deducted all the employes of the railways, dockyards, arms and ammunition factories, miners, police, five brigades, etc., totalling at least another million, so that to support the wastage of the war on both fronts there remain only four-and-a-half million quite untrained men, about one million of whom are between seventeen and twenty and the remainder of all ages under seventy.

This ought finally to disprove all the alarmists' telegrams about the formation of new armies of many millions which come to us through Holland and Copenhagen.

A BAD MISCALCULATION.

I select only one for exposure. According to this statement no fewer than six million men between the ages of seventeen and twenty were under training for the next stage of the campaign. The actual number of possible males of these ages, according to the census, is in round numbers 1,800,000, of whom certainly not more than two-thirds could pass the doctor. In order to obtain that number of recruits from these ages the total population of Germany would have to be 227 millions, which it certainly is not.

The truth is that Germany can raise no new armies, for she has no longer the officers necessary to command them. The most she can do will be to keep on filling up the ranks and promoting non-commissioned officers to commissioned ranks, for the losses amongst company officers are always at least double as great in proportion to the numbers as the losses amongst the men. Promotion from the ranks, however, does not work at all well in the German Army. Experience has amply proved this.

WHAT BERLIN THINKS OF THE WAR.

ANOTHER YEAR, AND THEN COMPROMISE.

Mr. W. L. McAlpin writes in the "Daily Mail":—

An American acquaintance who has just returned to Paris after a visit to Berlin and Vienna tells me that he found the people in both capitals gay and confident.

"In the course of fourteen years I have never seen Vienna so crowded and animated as it is now. This is, to some extent, explained by the fact that numbers of people from the provinces and Galicia are flocking into the city. In the Karntnerstrasse, the main business thoroughfare of Vienna, you have to walk in double file, and on Sundays you may have to wait half an hour to get into your favourite cafe.

"I was surprised to see the large number of young men in civilian clothes—healthy-looking young fellows between twenty and thirty. I noticed this both in Berlin and Vienna, I was told that the Government does not need them for the moment.

"There is not much love lost between Austrians and Germans. I was in Vienna when the Germans got their set-back at Warsaw, and I could not help remarking the general feeling of satisfaction at what had happened to the 'other fellow.' Just before that a lot of changes had been made among the generals in command, and the Germans had been telling the Austrians that they were no good. Austria is short of money, and is printing banknotes by the million. But there is no gold to meet these 'promises to pay.'

"The thing that impressed me most in Berlin was the thousands of Iron Crosses on the breasts of wounded soldiers. Some of them were wearing two and three. I understand the iron foundries are working night and day to keep up the supply, and I was told that already they have turned out six millions. But they will need sixty millions if they go on as they are doing.

SILENCE OF THE WOUNDED.

"No one is allowed to talk to wounded soldiers, under penalty of arrest, and orders have been issued for all gold money to be taken to the Reichsbank (State Bank), to be exchanged for paper money. In Berlin and Vienna—especially the former—the feeling against Englishmen is very much more intense than that against Frenchmen or Russians. It is not unusual to hear both Austrians and Germans speak well of the French, but they would like to exterminate the British.

"I saw no Englishmen in Berlin, but I met a number in Vienna, at liberty on parole, and not being molested. In both cities the shops are open, but no business is being done. There is a trifling increase in the price of food.

"Austrians and Germans are prepared to see the war last for a year or so yet. The prevailing opinion among leading men in both countries seems to be that there will be no decisive and final victory on either side, and no conclusive battle, owing to the immense area over which the fighting is taking place. They think it will be a zigzag war, with alternating successes and reverses on both sides, and when every body is heartily tired of the campaign a compromise settlement will be arrived at."

CHINESE REBELS.

A Peking message in a recently received issue of the "North China Herald" states that by special order of President Yuan-Shih-kai, the Ministers of the Interior and War have jointly published a manifesto, describing the hardships of the people within the last three years and cautioning them against listening to the false doctrines of Sun Yat-sen, Huang Hsing and other rebels, whose policy must lead to the dismemberment of China. Contrary to former reports, according to which Huang Hsing was on his way to China, he is still in America. The Chinese Minister to Washington has been instructed to request the United States Government to watch his secret movement.

UNPREPAREDNESS OF U. S.

No nation in the world can sleep in a peaceful and unguarded sense of security in these days—not even the mightiest of all the present neutral Powers—the United States of America; and the agitation now beginning there for an adequate army will no doubt have substantial results, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette." General Wotherspoon, the late Chief of Staff, has stated that the mobile army of the States is less than 50,000, that the militia are woefully short of men, capacity and material, that the coast artillery are over 13,000 men short, and that the guns of the artillery are quite behind the times. The American navy is no doubt, very powerful indeed; but more than that is wanted now-a-days. Both on land and on the sea must the strong man be armed if he is to be able to defend his house.

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THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS

A CHARACTER-SKETCH.

Fritz Van Den Linden, a well-known Belgian Journalist gives in the "Pall Mall Gazette" the following character sketch of the heroic Queen Elisabeth of Belgium.

She won the heart of the Belgian people at once when she came amongst them.

Brussels welcomed her warmly. Endowed with natural grace, elegant in her appearance distinguished in all she does, she came to us with a smile in her eyes as well as on her lips. We all knew that in her own home she had learned to respect the dignity of work. She had not had her head filled with ambition by the showy life of a Court attuned to feudal ideas. As Duchess of Bavaria she belongs to the highest nobility, but the quiet life she had led with her parents, in a home where men of science were highly appreciated, freed her mind from the prejudices that will for ever stand between other princesses of her rank and popular affection. Daughter of a famous oculist, she had been accustomed from childhood to the sight of human suffering; and from the day of her alliance with the hereditary Prince of Belgium she grasped the splendid task that lay before her, and realised that hers was the part to be Providence to those who sorrowed.

HER WIDE SYMPATHIES.

Splendidly she succeeded because her heart is full of tenderness. She spent her time in visiting hospitals, creches, infirmaries, chatting to the workmen's wives about their domestic plans, their homes, their families. She is patron of various social schemes, such as the League for Protection against Tuberculosis, Free Dispensaries, Pure Milk for Infants' Distribution, etc. Nor does physical suffering alone claim her aid; she is full of kindly sympathy for all those in sorrow. When the painter Laermans knew that he would probably go blind Queen Elisabeth went to see him in his studio, and begged him not to let his spirits droop. When M. Malfeyt, Vice-Governor of the Congo, had to go back to Africa, leaving his old mother in Belgium, Queen Elisabeth called on Mme. Malfeyt to comfort her by telling her how the King appreciated the work her son had done for the colony.

A SIMPLE NATURE.

Shortly after war was declared by the Germans on Belgium, the Queen visited the quarters where the Socialists live just when the King had nominated their leader a member of Government. On the very day of the nomination she went to inspect the ambulance service established in the House of the People. Her Majesty does things so simply that every one loves her. I remember her at Teneriffe, where she had gone to meet the King when he came back from a long tour of inspection in Central Africa. An electric launch brought her to the steamer, and she ran up the ladder as soon as it was put down from the side of the great ship and threw herself into her husband's arms as naturally as the humblest of her subjects.

CHARMING FAMILY LIFE.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have many tastes in common, and they used to spend their holidays in Switzerland, travelling incognito under the name of Count and Countess Montford. A favourite photograph in Belgium shows Queen Elisabeth in the act of giving a violin lesson to little Prince Leopold. King Albert, standing just behind her, has shut his book for a moment to listen to the piece played by his son. She adores her three children, and the Belgians share her devotion, especially to the little Princess Marie Jose, with her happy little face crowned with masses of rippling hair. In this sweet family life, amongst fireside joys, the Royal Belgian home has been the admiration of the whole country. The Queen is an excellent musician and a patron of the drama. She used to arrange concerts, and had even planned a small private theatre near the Palace, where she meant to produce plays chosen to suit her own taste. Emile Verhaeren, our great poet, upon whom the degree of doctor was conferred the other day in England, is held in the highest respect by our Belgian King and Queen.

A TRUE HELPMEET.

Since King Albert has been in command of the Belgian Army Queen Elisabeth has been sharing his dangers. She has been leading a wandering life, visiting the wounded, both officers and men, at the ambulance stations, and leaving behind her, like a ray of light, the solace of her sweet sympathy. Her heart must be torn by the suffering of our unfortunate country. But what comfort she must feel as she realises with pride that the thoughts of the world enfold our great King with the admiration that is his due.

IN THE TRENCHES.

HARDSHIPS OF THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

A special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," telegraphing from Northern France describes the ordeal the British troops are going through in the trenches.

Expecting a German attack, they waited patiently, good-temperedly, willingly, and bravely, although they were cold to the marrow-bone, and their clothes were wet and sticking to their skins. Their boots were clogged with heavy mud, and their feet soaked by the insistent drips from their great-coats. Theirs was a wretched plight. Yet they remained ready for the fight. Yet they remained with their benumbed fingers on the triggers ready for the first evidence of battle.

I realised for the first time to-day that the bravest regiments in the British Army are those who are guilty of the least number of offences against regimental discipline.

"Only the finest characters are given an opportunity to show their bravery," said a wounded officer from the Royal Fusiliers, "and unfortunately they are the men who figure in our casualty lists. I could name a score of regiments which have covered themselves with glory."

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High Court, Bombay, 12th July, 1909.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HARD LYING ON BOTH SIDES.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman).

THE RISING STAR AND ELECTRIC CINEMATOGRAPH CO. MESSRS. PARSHUDAS HARICHAND & CO.

In the above case, the facts of which have appeared in our columns, his Lordship delivered judgment, yesterday.

The plaintiff sued the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 3,001 being the balance of purchase money for certain goods which the defendants had agreed to buy from the plaintiffs. The goods in question were certain cinematograph apparatuses, bought at Jabalpore, where the plaintiffs ran a cinematograph show. The engine, dynamo, and cinemetograph machine were to be given up in working order. Rs. 500 had been paid by the defendants to the plaintiffs as earnest money. The defendants' contention was that the apparatus was not in working order at all, and that on the false representation o the plaintiffs that it were in working order, the defendants had incurred a good deal of expense in buying films and engaging a staff of seven men to work the cinemetagraph at Jabalpore. He prayed that the plaintiff's suit should be dismissed and counter-clamed for Rs. 500 paid as earnest money and for Rs. 972-10-0 being the amount of damages sustained and expenses incurred by him because of the plaintiffs' breach of the agreement.

His Lordship, in giving his judgment, remarked that his difficulty in deciding the question was that there had been hard lying on both sides, but there were certain salient facts which were not disputed and the probability was that the defendants' story was correct, and the goods agreed to be sold in working order, were not in working order. His Lordship dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs, and allowed the counter-claim of the defendant for Rs. 500 only. The costs in the Small Cause Court suit for Rs. 500 filed by the defendant were also awarded to the defendant.

Mr. Tarapore and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Wadia and Mr. S. R. Daver for the defendants.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Shroff Dinshaw and Dharamsy.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Khambatta and Co.

APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar.)

ABDULLAH DAWOODBHOY V. EBRAHIMBHOY PABANI, MILLS CO., LTD.

This was a rule obtained by the plaintiff to show cause why an injunction should not be granted to prevent the defendant from proceeding with suit No. 694-24736 of 1914. in the Small Causes Court, filed there by the defendant in the present suit against the plaintiff.

The nature of the suit was the plaintiff had agreed to buy certain machinery out of the defendants' mill, which was to be removed as new machinery came in, the old machinery to be taken delivery of by the plaintiffs when removed.

The plaintiff failed to take such delivery, and the defendant sold off the machinery and filed a suit in the Small Causes Court for *Rs.* 1,629 and odd, being the difference in the price realised and the pprice at which the plaintiff had agreed to buy.

The plaintiff counter-claimed Rs. 2,900 as damages for breach of contract on the part of defendants, and filed the present suit for the same.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the defendant to show cause against the rule, and Mr. Moos appeared for the plaintiff in support.

Mr. Inverarity urged that the proper course for plaintiff was to proceed under section 39 and 40 of the Small Cause Court Act, according to which where, the value of the claim exceeded Rs. 1,000 the plaintiff was to apply for transfer to the High Court, and then under section 40 he could get up a counter-claim. The reason why he avoided this procedure the learned Counsel suggested, was to avoid giving security for his claim, which under section 39 he was bound to do. The Court ought to refuse the injunction or grant it on terms of his depositing the amount claimed by the defendant in Court.

After hearing Mr. Moos, his Lordship made the rule absolute on condition of the plaintiff depositing Rs. 1,630 in Court by Dec. 22nd. If this condition is not complied with, the rule to stand discharged with costs.

Attorneys for plaintiff: Messrs. Bhimji & Co.

Attorneys for defendant: Messrs. Payne & Co.

THE S S. WARTENFELS.

CLAIM FOR NECESSARIES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

P. NUSSERWANJI & Co., A FIRM *v.* THE S. S. WARTENFELS.

This was a suit to recover a sum of Rs. 2,395 being the price of coal supplied to the defendant ship.

Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Binning, with Mr. Nicholson, appeared for the crown.

In July 1914, the plaintiffs supplied coal to the S. S. Wartenfels, while in the Bombay harbour, and they were paid by a bill drawn by the Captain on the owners of the Hansa Line. The bill was drawn on Bremen, and was payable in London. The ship thereafter left Bombay and the plaintiffs were unable to obtain payment of the bill owing to the outbreak of war with Germany. The S. S. Wartenfels was taken as a prize at Aden, and without being condemned as a prize was brought to Bombay in September for Government purposes. Thereupon the plaintiffs filed the present suit, claiming a lien on the ship for the amount of the claim; and soon after the ship was arrested under a warrant. The Crown, as claimants, attempted to have the ship released; but his Lordship ordered the arrest to continue until the Crown deposited *Rs.* 2,900 in Court. That amount was deposited in Court; and the question remained whether the plaintiffs were entitled to be paid the value of their coal from that amount. A preliminary issue was raised whether, in view of the Aden Court having made an order for the delivery of the ship to the Government, it was competent to the Admiralty Court in Bombay to entertain the present claim against the ship.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that the order made by the Aden Court was without jurisdiction. Under the rules made under the Naval Prize Act the Court had no power to allow a ship to be handed over to Government for removal out of its jurisdiction, without proceeding to a final adjudication. The Article of the Hague Convention under which the Aden Court had proceeded was not binding in law. As there had been no final order of condemnation at Aden, the property in the ship had not yet passed to the Crown, and the ship having been physically within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court, it was quite competent for that Court to entertain the present claim.

Mr. Binning submitted that as soon as the ship was seized as a prize it became the property of the Crown, and the courts could not deal with it. The order made by the Aden Court was proper. It acted under the Hague Convention, which was part of the Law of Nations, and Admiralty Courts could administer not only prize law but the law of nations. The Crown had absolute power over prizes and subjects were allowed to claim interest in prizes out of bounty. The Government were asked to pay moneys which an alien enemy was bound to pay. That would benefit the enemy.

In delivering judgment, his Lordship said that the plaintiffs had filed the suit on the 18th September in the Admiralty jurisdiction against the S. S. Wartenfels, then lying in Bombay harbour, to recover a sum of Rs. 2,395, being the value of coal supplied to the ship in July, 1914. Bills were drawn for the amount, by the Captain of the ship upon the owners, but the plaintiffs said that they had been unable to obtain payment. The S.S. Wartenfels left Bombay in July, and arrived at Aden, where she was seized by the Port Officer, as a state of war existed between His Majesty and Germany. On the 18th August the Assistant Political Resident at Aden applied to the Vice-Admiralty Court at Aden for a monition citing all persons having or claiming an interest in the ship or her cargo to appear before him when he would proceed to condemn the ship as a prize. On the same day a monition was ordered to issue. On the 4th September, i.e., before the returnable date of the monition, an application was made by the Assistant Resident to the Court for the delivery of the ship to the Government and it was ordered that the ship should be forthwith delivered to the Port Officer to be temporarily placed at the disposal of Government. On the 14th September the cause was heard and it was held that at the outbreak of war the ship was an enemy merchant ship, and was therefore liable to condemnation, but as the Crown did not press for condemnation it was delivered over to the Crown, reserving the liberty to the Crown to apply later for condemnation on connscation. After the order of the 4th September, Government brought the ship to Bombay when the plaintiffs seized the opportunity of filing the suit. Para 1 of the plaint stated that in July, 1914, the ship was a German vessel belonging to the Hansa Line of steamers, but that the plaintiffs were not aware of the nationality of the ship at the time of the suit, or who its owners were at that time. It was contended that the plaintiffs were perfectly well aware that the ship had been brought to Bombay after the order of the Aden. Prize Court, and the plaintiffs concealed knowledge of that fact in filing the plaint. It seemed extremely unlikely that the plaintiffs were not aware that the vessel had been captured. At the same time that hardly made any difference for the purposes of the suit. Even if the ship had been captured at Aden it did not follow that the plaint moved would have been rejected. The amm question was whether the plaintiffs could ask the Court to exercise jurisdiction, which was called the instant jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court, and compel the ship to be sold to meet their claim, or whether the circumstances of the case preclude the Court from exercising that jurisdiction. The order of the 4th September was no doubt made by the Aden Prize Court under Article II., of the Hague Convention of 1907, which provided that a merchant ship, which, from circumstances beyond its control, was unable to leave port, might not be confiscated, but might be detained and requisitioned. The question had already arisen in the British Prize Court whether that article of Convention VI. applied and was binding.

There was no doubt that it would be adhered to. It might be said that before the returnable date of the monotion, under the old Prize Court rules, courts could not entertain applications for requisitioning a ship which had been seized. There was no doubt that under the new Prize Rules which came into operation in India on the 6th November, courts could entertain such applications as soon as the cause was filed. The fact remained that the ship was within jurisdiction from the 18th August. The monition had been issued, and in the ordinary course the ship would have remained there till final orders had been passed. It could not be disputed that the Aden Prize Court could not have entertained claims for necessaries after capture; nor any claim of mortgage of ship. In case of such claims it was purely a matter whether a bounty should be exercised in favour of British subjects. Could the fact that the ship, which was in possession of the Government, arrived in Bombay harbour to avoid the jurisdiction of the Aden Court and empower the Bombay Court to entertain a claim under its Admiralty jurisdiction, which could not have been entertained by the Aden Court under its prize jurisdiction? There was no precedent to guide the Court, and it was difficult to say what principle the Court should follow in deciding the question. His Lordship did not think he could be right in interfering with the order of the Aden Court. He would consider the order allowing Government to requisition the ship as property made. It would be most undesirable for the Court to endeavour to exercise jurisdiction which would have the effect of nullifying that order. The plaintiff's claim was small, but the same principle would apply in the case of a mortgage up to full value and vessels requisitioned by Government entering British ports would be liable to be seized for claims made against the ships by British subjects; and the object of the Prize Court in allowing the Government to requisition the vessels would be entirely defeated. The plaintiffs could not therefore be entertained. The suit was ordered to be dismissed, and the plaintiffs were ordered to pay the costs of the Crown. The amount deposited in Court was ordered to be repaid to Government. The judgment was without prejudice to plaintiff's right to claim in the Prize Court.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs, Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

Solicitor for the Crown, Mr. E. F. Nicholson.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF DECEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Long Causes.

545-14—Bick M K and Co, Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v Indermal Icharam and anr, Mulla and M, Part heard.

1070-13—Nadirshaw & D Narsey Dharamsey v. Navivahu widow & anr Madh K & Ch Jehangir & Co.

209-14—Jehangir G & B Ladkabai widow v. Navivahu widow anr Madh K & Ch Nadirshaw & D.

395-14—Malvi H M and R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Thakar Haridas Bhugwandas and anr, Payne and Co.

804-13—S A Tyabji Mangesh Sabharam Pilgaokar v Sakharam Appaji Mannekar and ors, Chit M and K, Sabnis and G.

707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Marooti v Nath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.

571-10—In person, Amrit Moreshwar Pardhy v The Shri Buldao Mills Ltd, Tyabjee D and Co.

663-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Naran Coorji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

664-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Rajaram Bapuji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

350-13—Ard. H. D & Co. Ruttonbai widow v. K. D. Sethna & ors. Mulla & Mulla Matu J & M.

374-13—Ard H D & Co, Lakhmichand Damji v K. D Sethna & ors. Mulla & Mulla Matu J and M.

695-13—Ard H D and Co, Ruttonbai widow & ors. v. Jethabhai Narsey and ors. Matu J & M Mulla & Mulla.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Disposal (in Chambers).

1032-14—Manecklal and Co, Dharamdas Dullabhdas v Messrs Soundy and Co, Ltd and anr.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

743-14—Jehangir S M and H, Hooseinbhai Fazalbhai and anr v Alimahomed Carmalbhai Peermahomed and Co a firm, Notice 1-12-14.

In re G and Wards Act VIII of 1890—Kanga and Sayani, In re Hassamally Abdul Rehman alias Sajanalli Sultanalli a minor v Sultanalli Sadakilli Subhedar petitioner, Purnanand and Co, 10-11-14.

In re Indian Cos Act Act VII of 1913—Dastur and Co, In re the Jalgaum Cotton Ginning Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Lakhmidas Bhagwanji Keshowji and anr petitioners, 14-11-14.

873-08—Shroff D and Dh, Adamji Mahomedalli v Shaik Esufalli Peerbhoy, 10-12-14.

739-14—Judah and Solomon, Hariba Amdaji Shinde v Savlaram Umaji and ors, Sabnis and Gore, 10-12-14.

921-14—Bhai K and Gir, Narandas Harakchand v Sadasukh Shriram, Khan L and Mehta, 11-12-14.

C C 1309-14—Judah and Solomon, Nissim Isac Bekhor v Messrs Haji Sultanalli Shustry and Co a firm, Matubhai J and M, 14-12-14.

1030-14—Payne and Co, Abdul Karim Haji Esmail v Mahomed Joosub Haji Esmail, Manecklal and Co, 14-12-14.

175-14—Hiralal and Co, Manilal Nanji Ludha and anr, Kashibai widow, Little and Co, 14-12-14.

614-13—Pandia and Co, Laxmidas Dayalji v Haridas Narandas and ors, Rustomji and Ginwalla, 17-12-14.

614-13—Rustomji and Gin, Laxmidas Dayalji v Haridas Narandas and ors, Pandia and Co, Notice 14-12-14.

For Consent Decree,

455-12—Little and Co, Pranlal Kaliandas Joshipura v The Colaba Land and Mill, Co Ld, and anr, Crawford B and Co, Mulji and Tha.

233-12—Crawford B and Co, The Colaba Land and Mill Co Ld v Currimbhoy Peermahomed and Co a firm and anr, Mulji and Tha, Little and Co.

To speak to the minutes of decretal order of Reference to Comr.

778-14—Bick M R and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v Bhaichand Karamchand and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

O S 1006-14—Daphtary F and D, Vassonji Damodar Bengali v Dwarkadas Shamji and ors, Kanga and S, Madhowji K and Ch, Bhaishanker K and G, Payne and Co, Crawford B and Co, Chitnis M and K, Partly decreed on 21-11-14, Part heard.

566-14—In person Fakir Mahomed Peer Mahomed v. Abdul Kadur Haji Esmail Gulmahomed and ors. Matu J & M. Jam B & D.

401-11—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan and ors. Captain and V Mirza M & M Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co. the same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain and V.

820-14—Soonderdas & Co. Ratansi Premji and anr v. Harsi Hemraj Kanga & S.

407-14—Motichand and D, Jaynarayen Lalchand Sapadia v Govindram Umedram and ors., Captain and V. Part heard.

702-14—Nadirshaw and D, Sadashiv Narayen Patenkar v Ramchandra Balwant Chawan, Sabnis and G.

558-03—Jehangir S M Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla & ors Nanu H & Co.

212-14—Captain & V Lady Janbai widow v. Nanalal Parbhuram Mulji & Tha.

1034-14 Nanu H. & Co., Dinbai widow v. Rustomji Ardeshir Shroff Vachha & Co.

757-14 Puruanand & Co Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C.

758-14 Puruanand & Co. Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C. M. B Chothia.

399-11 Ard. H. D. & Co. Dossibai Hirjibhai Tabuck Navajbai widow & anr. P. St. R. K. & Co., Little & Co.

INDIAN SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT.

TRIBUTES BY "TOMMIES."

The "Daily News" publishes the following extract from a letter received from Corporal F. K. Langton of the Royal Engineers;—

One hears some very funny things out here about the Indians. A party of them left the trenches a few nights ago without their officers knowing anything about it, and arrived back some time later with twenty-five prisoners. No one knows how or where they got them. This is absolutely true. Poor devils, there is to be no quarter for them if they are captured by the Germans, and incidently they give little or no quarter when dealing with the Germans.

Corporal R. Gamble, who is a motor-cycle despatch rider attached to the Royal Engineers, writes to a friend in Birmingham, in a letter which has also appeared in the "Daily News":—

We have the 57th Regiment of the Indians (Wilde's Rifles) with our division, and they are not half tough customers. The only difficulty is to keep them in the trenches; they want to go out after the Germans.

GURKHAS RESCUE BRITISH WOUNDED.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes the following extract from a letter written by Private Morgan, of the Royal Irish Rifles, now lying badly wounded in Salisbury Infirmary:—

We were engaged in trenches against an overwhelming force of Germans, and I was wounded in both legs. I was seen by an officer, who told me that my comrades were hard pressed, and asked me to continue firing as long as possible. This I did until I was hit in the right shoulder, and then, completely disabled, I and others lay in the trench awaiting the oncoming of the enemy, which appeared inevitable. Instead, a party of Gurkhas came up and literally carved their way through the Germans. Having dealt with the enemy, the Indian soldiers returned and carried all the British wounded back to a place of safety. I was carried by a sturdy Gurkha about half my height but double my width.

THE MAN WHO DISOBEYED.

A Corporal in the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who is in hospital at Dublin, pays another fine tribute:—

For all their colour (he says), the Indians are as "white" as they make them in this world. It is an honour to fight with them.

After their first fight some of their wounded were lying out under heavy fire. It was a critical moment for us, and there were strict orders that no man was to leave the trenches. In spite of that, one of the Indians collected some chupatties and rushed out under fire to give them to wounded men of his own village who were there. He came back without a scratch, although he was under fire all the time. The queer thing was that the man, who had faced death from German bullets and shells without quailing, was frightened out of his life at the thought of what would happen to him for disobeying orders on the field of battle. I suppose they will have to do something for him, but if the men who saw the deed had to decide he would get a Victoria Cross.

A GERMAN WAIL

PRIDE AND THE PINCH.

Germany has officially thrown up the sponge as far as its aspirations to win the good opinion of neutral States are concerned. In a lugubrious front-page article in the "Cologne Gazette" of November 16, entitled "The Neutrals and We," it is announced that in consequence of the disastrous results hitherto achieved in impressing non-belligerent peoples with the justice of the Kaiser's cause, Germany "during the second quarter of the war will concern itself somewhat less with the souls of neutrals." Following are extracts from this astonishing and lachryniose confession of the collapse of the world-wide German publicity campaign:—

"What had to be said in defence of our cause, in indignation over the fact that England in this unequal struggle cut us off not only from the cable and from import opportunities but also from an opportunity to speak on our own behalf, has been said. Let us cease bombarding foreign countries with paper balls. We have better things to do. Those who do not know where right and where wrong are simply do not want to know. That is the main feature of the situation—many neutral peoples do not wish to be convinced that they are being swindled. They breathe friendship in one breath and hate in another, so that every attempt of ours is wasted.

THE POPE CITED.

"The main thing is that our conscience is clean. Not only our good conscience, but the simplest and most logical reasons speak in our favour. That no people has done more than the German to ameliorate the needs of its suffering fellowmen even the most malicious beyond our frontiers acknowledge. They admit that our system of poor relief is a model; that in order to assuage the misery of the economically weak we make colossal national sacrifices for accident, invalid, and old-age insurance. Foreigners have hitherto been unanimous that the German soldier is the best disciplined in the world. That piety and good morals still prevail among us no less an authority than the Pope has more than once recognised, and in his *"Germania docet"* called conspicuously to the world's attention.

"Notwithstanding all this, have our troops, the best of the nation, murdered defenceless citizens and burned down churches in sheer lust for murder and destructiveness? That is nonsensical and absurd. Why is it that life and property have been spared in Luxemburg and that in France and Russia not a hair on the head of a single non-combatant has been hurt? Belgium alone is declared, without rhyme or reason, to have been made the scene of German bloodthirstiness—that country whose neutrality we had with a heavy heart to violate because necessity and the duty of self-preservation against an oppressively superior combination demanded it.

WHY THEY DID NOT LOOT.

"We would not stimulate. It is possible that in Belgium, in indignation that snipers shot our soldiers in the back, things happened which, under cool-headed circumstances and honourable warfare by the foe, would not have occurred. But even in the midst of all the Belgian terrors, which were well designed to undermine the obligations of morality and culture, German soldiers were not unfaithful to their discipline. One example. On the lower floor of a burning house there was a tobacconist's shop. Some of our musketeers who hankered for tobacco thought it would be better that the contents of the shop should go to them than burn needlessly, and they sought to force their way into the place. Thereupon an officer appeared upon the scene, revolver in hand, and said: 'There must be no plundering, even if everything goes up in flames.'

"But why all these words? Let neutrals be neutrals! Let us allow these people who, far from the firing line, look on at the bitter struggle for our existence with cold-blooded egoism to believe whatever they please. Only when they venture to give public expression to things which concern us shall we take occasion to dignify them with our attention.

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"Let them say what they will about the effect of the war on our local conditions. The German is proud that he will soon be eating bread partly made out of potato-meal. When tea and coffee become too dear, he will drink water, if only for the purpose of saving up means which he can, if necessary, place at the disposal of the Fatherland, in order to help carry this war to a good conclusion. What a pity that there was no neutral in Cologne this week to watch great van-loads of voluntary gifts for our wounded, our soldiers in the field, and our suffering fellow citizens passing through the streets. The neutral would have seen with what incomparable self-sacrifice rich and poor are joining in this good work—every gift blessed with a most fervent wish that it might give the Fatherland power and strength to wage this struggle for its existence. The neutral would have realised that the German people have still much to give, and are determined to make still greater sacrifices of all kinds before they are exhausted by this war, and before they will bend defeated beneath the yoke which their foes would fasten upon them."

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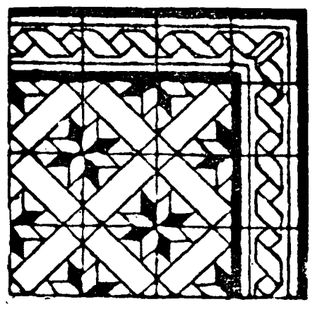

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MR. G. ISAACS WINS THE MARCONI ACTION.

"A BLACK MAIL CLAIM FROM FIRST TO LAST."

JUDGE'S COMMENTS.

In the King's Bench Division on Nov. 20, Mr. Justile Bailhache in a lengthy judgment found for the defendant in the action in which Mr. Samuel Segar sued Mr. Godfrey Isaacs for £8,600 under an agreement.

It was alleged that Mr. Isaacs had undertaken to indemanify the plaintiff against the loss he sustained in the sale of certain Marconi shares, and the amount claimed represented that loss. The defendant totally denied the agreement, and said there was no consideration for it.

After reviewing the evidence his lordship said the first question that arose was whether the promise was really made by the defendant. The position was that Mr. Segar was an angry and disappointed man, and had made losses over Marconi shares and over certain telephone shares. Segar said he accused Mr. Isaacs of fleecing him and making a tool of him; but, on the other hand, Mr. Isaacs said Segar made no such complaints against him, but said he (Mr. Isaacs) had been "too good to everybody."

It was between these two stories, said his Lordship, that he had to decide, and he had come to the conclusion that he must accept in substance the story of Mr. Segar.

The judge added that he had seen the notes of Sir Thomas Berridge (plaintiff's solicitor), and he was satisfied that Mr. Segar was right in saying at the interview Mr. Isaacs did undertake to relieve him of the shares in the way that Mr. Segar said.

It was said that it had been suggested that a pretended game of cards should be played, so that the money might be paid, also that bearer bonds should be handed over, or that the money should be dropped in the street. (Laughter.)

Sir Thomas Berridge denied making these suggestions, and he (the judge) would not decide whether he did make them or not.

THE BLACKMAIL CHARGE.

Taking all these things into account, he had no hesitation in finding as a fact that the promise to Mr. Segar was made. He would be very glad if he could leave the case at that, but it had become clear that Mr. Isaacs took the view that this was a blackmailing claim.

His lordship was of opinion that there was sufficient in the threat of Mr. Segar to go before the Marconi Committee to influence the mind of Mr. Isaacs, having regard to the position that had arisen with regard to certain share transactions, and also having regard to the fact that there was an action in view by Mr. Locker-Lampson against the defendant.

Mr. Segar said he was induced to buy the shares because Mr. Godfrey Isaacs had had an excellent tip about the shares from a person who knew all about them. The suggestion was that Sir Rufus Isaacs, who was acting for the Crown in this telephone arbitration, had some special knowledge with regard to the telephone shares, and had given his brother information about the shares by reason of the special knowledge he had.

"Why," proceeded the judge, "do these telephone shares come into this action at all? There were no misrepresentations made about telephone shares, and it is not suggested that they had anything to do with the Marconi Committee. Then what do they come in for except to frighten Mr. Godfrey Isaacs and induce him to settle this action?

"Sir Thomas Berridge was so impressed by this threat with regard to the telephone shares that he had an interview with Mr. Illingworth, M.P., and told him about this action and about these references to the telephone shares. It was thought, therefore, by Sir Thomas Berridge that it was a most serious threat."

"A BLACKMAIL ACTION."

"I find that Mr. Godfrey Isaacs made the promise in all haste immediately on being asked, for the reason that Mr. Segar was then threatening that unless he made the promise he would go and give evidence before the Marconi Committee, and would make public these inuendoes about Mr. Isaacs' brother, Sir Rufus.

I find, therefore, as a fact that this claim was from the first to the last a blackmail claim, and the action is a blackmail action. I am sure that Sir Thomas Berridge was not putting forward the claim, so far as he was concerned, on either of these grounds. So far as he was concerned, he was endeavouring to keep out from the claim any element of indirect or improper motives."

His lordship went on to say that the facts were that the then Attorney-General was concerned, or about to be concerned, with the Government in the Telephone arbitration, and he was anxious that neither he nor any relative of his should hold any of the shares in the Telephone Company. He made inquiry, and found that his brother Harry had none, but that Godfrey had some. Thereupon Sir Rufus expressed his regret that such was the case.

That was the whole and sole foundation for the suggestion that Sir Rufus gave Mr. Godfrey Isaacs information upon which to buy or sell. As a matter of fact, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs sold the shares upon hearing that his brother thought it was a pity he should hold them, and sold them at considerable loss.

His lordship then gave judgment for the defendant, without costs.

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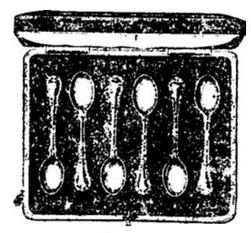

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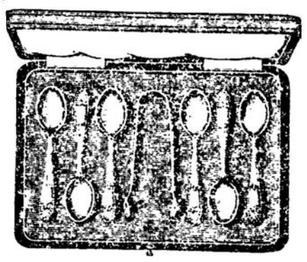

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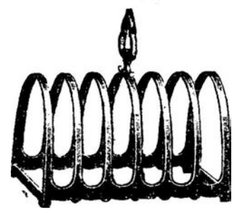

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